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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OUTRAGE AT TRUCK CONFISCATIONS--The news agency of the UNITA movement in Angola reports that public outrage against the presence of Soviet backed government forces and Cuban troops in the Huambo and Cuanza Sul Provinces is growing. Owners of heavy duty vehicles have been ordered to surrender their trucks for transportation of provisions needed urgently by the front-line troops in the provinces of Moxico, Bie, and Cuando Cubango. The news agency says vehicle owners who have refused FAPLA and Cuban forces the use of their trucks have been imprisoned. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12232

ANGOLA, CUBA COOPERATION PROTOCOL--In Luanda today, Angola and Cuba signed a cooperation protocol within the framework of strengthening the existing relations between the two countries. The Angolan-Cuban friendship relations date far back and have been consolidated by the development of cooperation in many fields, particularly government, political, and socio-economic fields. Signing the document on the Angolan side was Colonel Antonio Cos Santos Franca Ndalo, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, while Gorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, signed for his country. The talks between the two sides began in Luanda yesterday. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/26

BOTSWANA

MASIRE ON PROSPECTS FOR STABILITY, RSA RELATIONS

MB221200 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that Botswana's future stability depends on the successful handling of problems such as external aggression, drought, and unemployment. He was being interviewed by the FINANCIAL TIMES of London recently. Such problems, he said, could be devastating. Their impact would be varied, transitive, but the end result was bound to be a slowdown in economic performance and social development. Dr Masire said it was difficult to plan for drought because its effects varied from one region to another and from one category of people to the next. [Words indistinct] subsistence farmers whose assets have been heavily mortgaged or depleted.

On external aggression, the president said Botswana will have to defend itself against any attack. He also appealed to South Africa and her friends to stop being insincere in their argument against the imposition of sanctions on Pretoria. He emphasized that it is unacceptable for South Africa and her friends to claim that sanctions would hurt Pretoria's neighbors, like Botswana, when South Africa militarily attacks her neighbors without provocation. South Africa's actions, he said, were contrary to international law, had no moral basis, and should be condemned, he said. President Masire said Botswana did not forgive the cold-blooded murders that the South African Defense Force committed in this country.

On the country's opposition parties, Dr Masire told the FINANCIAL TIMES that Botswana would benefit from a stronger, more responsible, and enlightened opposition. He explained that the government might be more responsive to the needs of people if a more lively but responsible debate on issues was (?achieved).

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CSO: 3400/26

BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA, FRG SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

MB210946 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] An agreement has been signed between the governments of Botswana and West Germany under which Botswana will receive 35 million pula in financial and technical cooperation in 2 years. The agreement was signed yesterday between the vice president and minister of finance and development, Mr Peter Mmusi, and the West German minister for economic cooperation, Dr (Reigner Berald) [as heard].

After the signing ceremony Dr (Berald) who is the head of southern African division addressed a news conference WHKKE underlined the importance of bilateral relations. He said his government was impressed by the political and economic progress Botswana has achieved since independence. Out of the 35 million pula, 20 million is a grant, and the rest will be channeled to feeder roads, water supply, studies for new projects, agricultural projects, aggregational and vocational training programs, geological and mineral research, and assistance development banks.

West Germany has also decided to contribute 300,000 pula to the control of the locust plague. It will also send short term experts to help in the field of research and training. According to Dr (Berlad), Botswana is the second largest receiver of West German aid, and in the past 20 years assistance to Botswana covered a total amount of 335 million pula.

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CSO: 3400/26

GHANA

MILITARY CONTINGENTS TAKE PART IN TRAINING

'Route March' for Fitness

AB131435 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Thirty contingents of all ranks of the Ghana Armed Forces today undertook a route march through some principal streets in Accra. The exercise is one of periodic marches meant to keep the forces fit and combat-ready. The 12-km march started from the El Wak Stadium through the Palm Wine junction and Labadi township to the Ring Road East. It continued to the Danquah Circle through the Cantonments and ended at the El Wak Stadium. In all, 3,000 officers and men took part in the exercise.

Addressing the troops, the force commander and a member of the PNDC, Major General Arnold Quainoo, who took part in the march, congratulated them for their continued loyalty to the government and the revolution. He said their loyalty has enabled the government to pursue its economic recovery program. Maj Gen Quainoo urged the troops to maintain their loyalty and vigilance in the face of mounting dissident activities in and outside Ghana.

Other officers who took part in the route march include the service commanders.

Paramilitary Training for Militiamen

AB102055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] One hundred and fifty militiamen, including five women, today began a shooting training exercise at Teshie shooting range as part of a regular training session. Other aspects of the training cover military subjects; some aspects of police work, civil education, first aid, fire-fighting and environmental and personal hygiene. This is designed to make them versatile to be able to assist the communities in which they live and in support of state institutions in time of any attack.

Briefing newsmen later, the chairman of the Civil Organization, Brigadier Albert Ten-Addy, said his organization and the Ministry of Defense are working in close collaboration with the security agencies in training the militiamen throughout the country who can be mobilized at short notice to assist in the defense of the nation. He said with recent reports of renewed dissident activities, their training exercise assumes added importance.

Similar exercises are being held simultaneously in Takoradi. Brig Ten-Addy made it clear that matters of national survival are not to be the exclusive responsibility of state agencies established for that purpose, but the collective responsibility of all Ghanaians. He stressed that the ongoing process enjoins all Ghanaians to rally under the various organs of the revolution to contribute their quota to the social, economic, and political reconstruction of the nation.

Some of the militiamen interviewed by our correspondent said they are confident and ready to defend the country.

/12232

CSO: 3400/1

GHANA

BRIEFS

JANUARY-JUNE TRADE STATISTICS--Ghana recorded a trade surplus of 6.7 billion cedis during the first half of this year. For the same period last year she recorded only 21 million cedis. According to a newsletter published by the Statistical Service, Ghana's imports from January to June this year amounted to 27.705 billion cedis, while exports totalled 34.477 billion cedis. For the same period last year, imports were worth 18.586 billion and exports amounted to 18.607 billion cedis. Of the total exports, cocoa beans accounted for 65.4 percent; cocoa products 4.9 percent; gold 10.8 percent, while electricity formed 4 percent. Diamond, manganese and bauxite together formed about 2.1 percent. Compared with figures for last year, the value of both imports and exports are higher. Exports rose by 85.3 percent and imports increased by 49.1 percent. Crude oil imports amounted to 5.182 billion cedis. This formed 18.7 percent of the total imports. The newsletter explained that the increases were partly due to the adjustments of the value of the cedi and the incentive given to the export sector. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 86 AB] /12232

RAILROAD LINE SABOTAGE--Now, a news item on exercise "Teamwork 86" which took off yesterday in the Akuswe-Kpong-Tema area. Civil defense organizations and other revolutionary organs in the Greater Accra and Eastern Regions have been put on maximum alert following reports of dissident activities in the two regions. The dissidents are believed to have infiltrated the country from the Eastern Region. As a result, the regional security councils of the two regions have been meeting to assess the situation. Briefing the Greater Accra Regional Security Council today, the regional secretary, Mrs Solina Taylor, said the dissidents have sabotaged the railway line at Takumo Lagoon near Tema and blown up six high tension pylons carrying electricity to the industrial city of Tema. And at Koforidua, the regional secretary, Mr Kofi-Acquah Harrison, told the regional security council that the dissidents have sabotaged the railway line at Takumo Lagoon near Tema and blown up six high tension pylons carrying electricity to the industrial city of Tema. And at Koforidua, the regional secretary, Mr Kofi-Acquah Harrison, told the regional security council that the dissidents planned to blow up the Volta River Authority switching center at Akuse and cause general unrest in the region. The two regional secretaries called on the revolutionary organs to step up their vigilance. They however assured Ghanaians that the situation is under control and that everybody should remain calm. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Sep 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/1

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION INAUGURATED--Vice President Harry F. Moniba has expressed government's gratitude to donor agencies who have supported population-related activities undertaken by the Liberian Government over the years. He said with continued assistance from those donor agencies and the concerted efforts of Liberians themselves, government's efforts in this direction will be greatly enhanced. A LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] report said that Dr Moniba was speaking yesterday at the Executive Pavilion in Monrovia where he inaugurated the National Population Commission, NPC, which was established by government to devise programs in policies and population-related activities. The vice president said the setting up of the first permanent commission on population activities was a further manifestation of government's efforts to improve the socioeconomic well-being of the Liberian people. Dr Moniba then challenged the 21-member commission to perform their task to the letter of the mandate given the commission and assured government's full support in achieving its objectives. For his part, Planning Minister Paul Jeffy, who is chairman of the commission, said it will strive to develop policies that will help to build a present as well as future of the Liberian people. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1110 GMT 13 Sep 86 AB] /12232

POSTPONEMENT OF BY-ELECTIONS--President Samuel K. Doe has recommended to the National Legislature the postponement for the by-elections for chiefs, mayors and legislators due to the financial situation in the country. According to LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System], President Doe told the legislature that modalities to be fulfilled in acquiring the necessary ballot papers and the printing of such papers cannot be met by the government because of financial constraints. Dr Doe made the recommendation yesterday during a brief visit to the Capitol building when he met with the legislators.

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CSO: 3400/2

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY WARNS OF RSA DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

MB181321 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The white minority government of South Africa is spending millions of dollars in its military and economic destabilization campaign against independent neighboring states. This aggression is just one side of the destabilization coin. The other side of the coin is misinformation. This campaign is based on lies, half-truths, speculation, and distortions; it is the most insidious and dangerous of all because it plays on the mind, seeks to create doubts, and indoctrinates.

In recent weeks, this campaign has been gaining momentum. Last Week in Lusaka, Zambia's President Kaunda revealed that Pretoria was increasing its misinformation campaign against Zambian nation. Dr Kaunda said the South African regime, like the defeated Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia, was sending anonymous circulars with messages aimed at smearing the Zambian leadership. Dr Kaunda said it was possible that Zambian businessmen, who are easy prey for use in this campaign, would be recruited by Pretoria.

Earlier this year, in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, a mysterious publication, similar in format to that of the official ZANU Party magazine, was circulated. This publication's content was against Zimbabwe, its people, and the ZANU Party, as well as against Zimbabwean solidarity with Mozambique. It suggested that Zimbabwean troops should be withdrawn from Mozambique. These troops are in Mozambique to help defend the country against Pretoria's undeclared war on the Mozambican state. The origin of the publication was betrayed by the paper's watermark, traced back to a South African publishing company. The aim was to confuse people.

Pretoria's tactics of divide and rule are not only directed beyond its borders. Inside Cape town, a mysterious anti-ANC publication was circulated last week. This glossy magazine, in an international format, was entitled: Face to face with the African National Congress. The magazine had articles trying to discredit the ANC. It did not contain the names of either authors or publishers. Subsequent information within the South African publishing industry indicated that a pro-government agency had published the magazine.

These few examples in recent weeks show that Pretoria has embarked on a wider scale of misinformation against forces in the region and inside South Africa which seek freedom, justice, and democracy. This campaign is based on the racist assumption that Africans are incapable of seeing through phony information. It is a sign of Pretoria's weakness that it should stoop on such trivial and transparent devices.

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CSO: 3400/4

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FOOD CRISIS REPORTED--A serious food crisis continues to affect Mozambique, according to Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso, who is also the chairman of the coordinating council of the Department of Prevention Against Natural Disasters. He revealed this in Maputo today. The food crisis affects more than 4 million people, or one third of the Mozambican population. Jacinto Veloso, who was speaking at the opening of a meeting of the coordinating council, said that the drought which has hit the country over the last 5 years, and the destabilizing actions of the armed bandits are the principal reasons for this situation. This meeting, which began today, will analyze the country's food crisis and receive reports from several nongovernmental bodies as well as UN experts on their efforts to reduce the gravity of the problem. This meeting, which is scheduled to end on Wednesday, is chaired by Aranda da Silva, the deputy chairman of the coordinating council of the Department of Prevention Against Natural Disasters. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 22 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/35

SIERRA LEONE

PAPER URGES RESTORING TIES WITH ISRAEL

AB121025 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Freetown, 12 September (AFP)--"Sierra Leone's continued boycott of the State of Israel is a mistake in principle," the director of the biweekly WE YONE, newspaper of the All People's Congress (APC, the sole party in Sierra Leone), wrote in an editorial yesterday.

"Applying the law of cause and effect, if we decided to break diplomatic relations with Israel because of its occupation of Egyptian territories, our decision no longer holds so long as these occupied territories have been returned and we must also return to our former position. We cannot fight for the Arab cause better than the Arabs themselves who are directly concerned," WE YONE director Sam Metzger wrote.

The fact that Egypt and Israel could agree to negotiate "exposes the rule of boycott (of Israel) imposed by the OAU to a serious confusion and ridicule," Mr Metzger continued. He added that Sierra Leone has no reason for not having diplomatic relations with Israel."

The Sierra Leonean Government and APC officials yesterday refused to make any comment concerning the article which appeared more than a week after the London-based WEST AFRICA magazine asserted that Sierra Leonean and Israeli Government representatives held secret discussions in the British capital.

Sierra Leone broke diplomatic relations with Israel on 27 October 1973, it is recalled.

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CSO: 3400/2

ZIMBABWE

CHURCH CONFERENCE CONDEMNS 'INGRAINED' APARTHEID

MB221721 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 22 Sep (SAPA)--Presbyterian churchmen--the majority of them white South Africans--today called on the Pretoria Government to abandon apartheid, saying that in South Africa racism was ingrained in human attitudes, semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. During debate at the opening day of the five-day general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (PCSA) in Harare, only one delegate was seen to vote against a proposal calling on Pretoria to abandon apartheid "and so bring an end to sanctions and disinvestment." The 160-strong assembly embraces delegates from Zimbabwe, Zambia and about 120 from South Africa.

Earlier today, in a formal opening address, Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana said the church in southern Africa needed a "gospel of combat" against apartheid and that actions and not words should be the order of the day. Proposals up for debate also included:

--that this racism, allied to the economic structure, is instrumental in the marked divergence generally in the standard of living of the various racial groups;

--that laws based on race give rise to gross violations of human rights;

--(The assembly reaffirms its rejection) at the levels of anger and violence in our society; and

--that so many in the church do not understand a respond to the suffering and injustice in South Africa.

The Presbyterian Church represents only about 70,000 people in the three nations but, in South Africa in particular, is considered by many to be an influential group.

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CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

BANK BULLETIN PREDICTS ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN

MB190759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0508 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Real growth in the Zimbabwean economy was likely to drop still further in 1987 as a result of the "deteriorating political and economic environment in South Africa" said the September bulletin of Zimbabwe's Standard Chartered Bank. Unless there was an exceptionally good rainy season, real growth, which was expected to decline from 6.5 percent in 1985 to three percent this year, would be further depressed by the escalating South African crisis, the bank believed.

Sluggish growth in the world economy, and depressed commodity prices, also pointed to slower growth in the Zimbabwean economy in 1987.

"Economic warfare in the region is likely to have adverse implications for Zimbabwe's balance of payments in the form of lower exports, increased invisible expenses, higher military spending and adverse terms-of-trade effects," the bulletin said.

The bank believed much of the optimism that surrounded the sharp fall in crude oil prices early this year had evaporated and both world trade and fixed investment levels had failed to respond to cheaper energy, lower interest rates, falling inflation and a cheaper U.S. dollar. This suggested Zimbabwe could not expect greater demand in 1987 for its primary exports, particularly from its mining industry.

Fortunately prices for gold, tobacco, coffee and sugar moved against the trend, helping Zimbabwe's diversified economy.

The Standard Bank bulletin said in the absence of major export stimulus--and bearing in mind the threat to foreign trade routes from sanctions--internally generated growth would be reliant on agriculture. Farm output should rise five percent to a record R2 billion tobacco, due to bring in over R520 million foreign exchange this year, should earn an extra R100 million, depending on weather conditions. Past quota controls have been lifted.

Good rains are necessary to ensure maize deliveries are maintained around the 1.75 million ton level, giving Zimbabwe not only food self-sufficiency but a margin for export to its famine-hit neighbors.

The value of mining output expanded only eight percent in the first five months of 1986 after experiencing a 15 percent upswing in 1985, but the firmer gold price should assist Zimbabwe with its many small scale mines.

There has been a marked slowdown in Zimbabwean industrial expansion to only 2.65 percent in the first four months of 1986 compared to an average [word indistinct] last year.

"The loss of some South African export markets now seems very likely, possibly associated with delays in receipt of imported inputs," said the bulletin.

The bank reported "some disconcerting developments" in Zimbabwean Government policy with a 52 percent increase in the budget deficit, pointing to a burgeoning debt-service burden of some 25 percent of total revenue.

After falling from its peak of 26 percent in September 1983 to less than 8 percent two years later, inflation increased again to 13.6 percent in the first half of 1986 and might rise to 15 percent, predicted the bulletin.

The bank believed Zimbabwean participation in the package of sanctions, which include moves to discourage tourism from South Africa, would have a severe impact on hotels, which last year benefitted by a 14 percent increase to 362,000 in the number of visitors, half of whom came from South Africa. Given encouragement, tourism could be one of Zimbabwe's top foreign currency earners after tobacco, gold, ferrochrome and cotton, said the bulletin.

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CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE EXPECTED TO RESOLVE CRISIS IN STEEL WORKS

MB190819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Bulawayo, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Sparks are continuing to fly at Zimbabwe's state-owned iron and steel works, ZISCO, with the minister of labor demanding the instant re-instatement of the managing director and the chairman of the government-appointed board of directors apparently defying the order.

Mr Christopher Mapondera, who became the first black head of the debt-ridden para-statal two years ago, was provisionally suspended earlier this week by ZISCO's board of directors, chaired by Mr Lazarus Rushambwa. The action required the approval of the minister of trade and commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.

THE HERALD reports from Bulawayo that Zimbabwe's minister of labor, manpower planning and social welfare, Mr Frederick Shava intervened yesterday and ordered Mr Mapondera's re-instatement with immediate effect.

Mr Rushambwa, however, was late last night still attempting to bar Mr Mapondera from the ZISCO premises, situated near Kwekwe in the Zimbabwean midlands.

Mr Mapondera becomes the latest "hello-goodbye" case among the chiefs of Zimbabwean government para-statals. Similar sudden dismissals and re-instatements have recently occurred at Air Zimbabwe and the National railways.

Mr Mapondera has been a controversial boss for workers and trade unionists at ZISCO, which receives government subsidies averaging R100 million a year. Continued efficient operation of the steelworks is a source of anxiety for Zimbabwean industrialists, who are faced with a likely ban on imports from South Africa.

Mr Mapondera's suspension followed the report of an inquiry into the operations at ZISCO.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is expected to intervene to resolve the crisis, as in the previous controversies at the National airline and the railways.

ZISCO's mounting debts have attracted repeated criticism from international lending institutions as a contributory cause of Zimbabwe's unacceptably high budget deficits. Despite infusions of capital and plans for further modernization, the plant is unable to supply all the steel products needed by local industrialists, who have placed substantial orders with South Africa's ISCOR.

A ban on imports of South African iron and steel is a major feature of the Commonwealth sanctions package to which Mr Mugabe committed Zimbabwe at the 2 August London "mini-summit."

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CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

BANANA SPEAKS TO SOUTH AFRICAN CLERGY

MB221044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 22 Sep (SAPA)--Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana told about 120 South African churchmen in Harare today that the church in southern Africa seriously needed to propagate a "gospel of combat" against apartheid.

ZIANA News Agency reports the president as saying there had not been a "forceful reply from the church" to apartheid. He was addressing the opening session of the five-day general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, which is being attended by about 160 delegates from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia--most of them from South Africa.

The president, himself a Methodist minister, said southern Africa stood on the edge of a great precipice. "Today we confront a vicious evil, an evil that unashamedly walks by day, manacled truth, stabbing justice, shooting at freedom and rendering collectivity apart, in short, destroying freedom.

"Our past and present speak of horrors heavier than words can carry, more harrowing than the senses can suffer--Tembuya, Chimoio, Nyadzonja, Matola, Maseru, Gaborone, Sharpeville, Soweto--the list is unending...

"Does the church not see the child crying in Soweto, that sobbing widow in black? How about the teenager groaning under apartheid's jackboot?"

He said he shuddered to think or hear that the church had lost its nerve or, even more frightening, "has bought shares in apartheid incorporated," ZIANA reported.

Saying the time for resolutions had passed, President Banana went on: "The church in southern Africa seriously needs to consider and propagate a gospel of combat; a theology of promise that lays stress on the just struggle of the oppressed.

"It must react to situations of oppressions in South Africa and Namibia in their full complexity; the social, cultural, religious, economic and the political."

/9738

CSO: 3400/36

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

EEC BEEF EXPORTS SUSPENDED--Beef supplies to the EEC market have been temporarily suspended because of the shortage of cattle. The minister of lands, agriculture and rural settlement, Comrade Moven Mahachi, told the Senate yesterday that the suspension has been caused by the draught which decimated many beast for slaughter. He said the cattle which survived the draught are not yet ready for slaughter. Comrade Mahachi said the beef shortage has also caused the Cold Storage Commission to close the Mutare abattori and let the other abattoris at Chinoyi, Marondera and Kadoma open once a week. He appealed to senators to encourage the people to feed cattle for slaughter instead of keeping them as status symbols. The minister said there is need to control the production of certain cereals such as maize, which he said is not in stockpiles because it cannot be sold competitively. On the resettlement exercise, Comrade Mahachi said the target of 15,000 families to be resettled every year will soon be reached, because the government has acquired several abandoned farms. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /9738

COMMUNAL FARMERS DEFAULTING ON LOANS--The governor for the Midlands Province has disclosed that less than half of the communal farmers who applied for loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation [AFC] in the Zishavane and Mberengwa will be given the loans. Comrade Tranos Makombe was speaking at the official opening of the 4-day agricultural show at Mabasa rural service center in Zishavane yesterday. He noted that most farmers in the district had not paid back their initial loans and the AFC will therefore not advance them any more loans. The governor also urged the people in these districts to contribute towards the development of their areas by paying \$3 [Zimbabwean] annual development levy. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/36

SOUTH AFRICA

NP MEETING DISCUSSES SECURITY, GROUP AREAS ACT

MB140934 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The Transvaal leader of the National Party [NP], Minister F.W. de Klerk, has outlined the essentials of a framework for negotiating South Africa's future. Minister de Klerk was addressing a rowdy crowd at a public meeting held by his party in the Kliprivier constituency.

[Begin de Klerk Video recording] Firstly, we need an understanding, an agreement, an accord on the first [word indistinct] how group security will be secured and how group domination will be prevented. I will come to that when I come to the gist of my speech. Secondly, we need an understanding as to how we will afford full freedom and opportunity built on the foundation of meaningful political rights to all the people in South Africa, because as long as a minority have all the rights, and as long as the majority have only secondary rights, there cannot be a lasting solution and lasting peace in South Africa.

If you build a safe garden of your own and deny other people the same, then you are destroying your own protection. We know that no plan which doesn't take into account these two big realities of South Africa has a hope to really solve the problems of South Africa. [end video recording]

Also addressing a meeting in the Kliprivier constituency, Mr Louis Stofberg of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP--Reformed National Party] took issue with the apparent relaxation of the Group Areas Act.

[Begin Stofberg video recording in Afrikaans] The white man is not prepared to allow the Group Areas Act to be improved or amended. They want it applied more strictly, and they can only get it applied more strictly if they elect a rightwing government. Then we should make every white group area just as white as it used to be, if not whiter. [applause] We do not want to be unfriendly, because we are not unfriendly people. But we must tell the Indians, coloreds and blacks tonight, as we did with the admission of Indians to the Orange Free State, that when the rightwing comes to power the white group areas will be made white. If you suffer any loss because you were misled by P.W. Botha that is your problem. We will not pay for the loss you have suffered. [end video recording]

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CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF BLACK SCHOOLING, TURMOIL

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Sep 86 p 12

[Response of Dr Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and development, to report in THE SUNDAY STAR]

[Text]

THE article by Andrew Beattie (The Sunday Star, August 31) on the reasons forwarded by an anonymous "highly qualified" black teacher for resigning from the vocation he loves is most distressing.

Anyone who loves this country, who is genuinely concerned about the present turmoil and who is consciously working towards a better and brighter future for all, will undoubtedly be equally distressed by the teacher's reasons for leaving the profession.

The first reason put forward is the presence of security forces in some townships and at some schools.

I wish to state quite clearly that the Department of Education and Training and I share the view that security forces should be withdrawn from schools and townships.

I am convinced that the security forces themselves would like to be withdrawn.

The crucial question is: Why is it necessary to have them at schools? The answer is simple: If it had not been for the malicious disruption of normal community life and of the normal education process, the wilful destruction of schools and equipment, the cruellest and basest forms of intimidation, injury and murder of innocent pupils whose only 'crime' was their fervour to continue their education and secure a better future for themselves, then no security force presence would have been necessary.

The assurance has been given time and time again: as soon as discipline, order and stability return, and effective education can continue, the security forces will be withdrawn — as has already happened in several townships.

A second reason put forward is "the black school syllabus (which) provides very little scope in which to operate".

May I point out that for many years the cry was for the same education and same syllabuses.

Now that this is a reality (the same core syllabuses having been used by all Education Departments for a number of years now) and now that a uniform education policy applies to all departments, suddenly this "qualified teacher" finds this unacceptable.

In any case, provision exists for the adaptation of core syllabuses to meet the specific education needs of different language and cultural groups.

Could it be that "qualified teacher" is advocating the freedom to use (or abuse) the syllabus for turning innocent children into revolutionaries? Surely this would be educationally unsound and indefensible.

Thirdly, "qualified teacher" alleges that the Department of Education and Training and educational institutions are "heavily manned by Afrikaners" and that "blacks who occupy positions in these organisations underwent political screening and were heavily indoctrinated".

Such a racist slur on the integrity of those whites, both English- and Afrikaans-speaking, who are giving their all in a genuine commitment to the education of the black child, is insensitive and morally repugnant.

What hurts even more, is the allegation that thousands of black educationists at all levels have been "bought", or forced into discarding their integrity as teachers, through higher salaries and improved fringe benefits.

"Qualified teacher", in one respect I agree with you wholeheartedly: it is the teacher's task to teach pupils to think, to enquire and to help them to grow into worthy and capable adults and citizens.

Teaching is infinitely more than the mere imparting of knowledge.

It is the inculcation of sound norms and value systems in partnership with parents and colleagues. It is the building of a foundation for life. It is taking a child by the hand and moulding him with love and through example for a responsible life.

Your dedicated colleagues, our pupils, their parents and everyone in this country need teachers who have made true education their calling.

This is especially true as we have committed ourselves to reform and now that many significant changes are taking place in our education.

There are many exciting projects aimed at improving the quality of education, such as the bridging period for pre-school children, career education, imaginative in-service and further training programmes for teachers and various upgrading programmes at different levels.

But the success of these projects and future developments in education depend on everyone's commitment now.

You asked yourself whether it was still possible to make a contribution. My answer to you is a resounding 'yes'.

It is still possible to make a contribution to the education of our children.

Now more than ever before.

And not only possible, but absolutely essential.

We should not be discouraged or frightened by imaginary or real 'brick walls'.

The future is not a set of promises — it is a set of challenges.

In the words of Eleanor Roosevelt: "You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look adversity in the face.

"You are able to say to yourself 'I lived through this. I can take the next thing that comes along'.

"You must do the thing you think you cannot do.

"One must never, for whatever reason, turn one's back on life."

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CSO: 3400/12

SOUTH AFRICA

JUSTICE MINISTER CONFIRMS COMMITMENT TO LAW

MB121918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg 12 September, SAPA--The less prominence given to the abhorrent deeds of radicals who wanted to take the law into their own hands, the less effective would be their actions due to a lack of propaganda-momentum, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today. Addressing a municipal police passing out parade at the Orange-Vaal Training College, Mr Coetsee said he wanted to make it clear that the authorities would do everything within their power to effectively maintain law and order, because anarchy and chaos would ensue once persons were allowed to take the law into their own hands.

Mr Coetsee said the "tendency to disinformation"--Whether intentional or accidental--militated against positive reform achievement. "The fact that incorrect information is later rectified invariably does not detract from the impact which the initial dissemination achieves. Take for example the initial reports and comment in the CAPE TIMES and ARGUS last week concerning alleged jail sentences imposed on children of 13 years of age. When the true facts were brought to their attention and it transpired that no person under the age of 17 in that particular case was sentenced to imprisonment, the CAPE TIMES and to a lesser extent the ARGUS prominently corrected the misleading reports." He said the example underlined the necessity of measures to ensure the verification of facts.

Mr Coetsee also asked whether the Dutch Government was not obstructing justice by granting asylum to the fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge, who had been evading arrest by remaining within the diplomatically immune offices which had formerly housed the embassy.

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CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY REJECTS REQUIREMENTS FOR BOYCOTT END

MB161547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 16 September, SAPA--National Party MPS in Port Elizabeth said today the conditions set for ending the 6-month black consumer boycott in the city were "totally unreasonable." The consumer boycott committee has suspended one boycott until 3 November, saying it will be reimposed then unless the committee's demands are met. Mr Sakkie Louw, MP for Newton Park, said businessmen must be prepared to "sweat it out" if the boycott was reimposed. There was no chance of the conditions being met, he said.

The committee has demanded:

- the release of all detainees;
- the lifting of the state of emergency;
- the removal of the fence around New Brighton and Kwazakele townships;
- the withdrawal of troops from the townships and
- the rebuilding of schools damaged during unrest.

Mr Louw said the government could not be "intimidated by these people." "These demands are totally unreasonable--it is not humanly possible to meet them by 3 November. How can the people who turn down their schools demand that they be rebuilt?" he asked. One could not expect the government to "soften its attitude" and remove the fence around the townships unless peace and stability were restored in the townships.

Mr James Kleynhans, MP for Algoa, said the state of emergency had been declared because it was "necessary." To demand its lifting was unreasonable. "It will be lifted when the security police advise the cabinet it is time to do so." Asked if a continuation of the boycott would harm the city commercially, he said it was government policy not to interfere with free trade.

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CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANSE STUDENTEBOND FACES UNCERTAIN FUTURE DUE TO SPLITS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by Shaun Johnson]

[Text]

AFRIKAANS student organisation in South Africa — once a seemingly impregnable monolith embodied in the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB), — faces an uncertain future.

Changes of potentially great importance have occurred over a short space of time, and there are rumours of a severe rupture in the ASB.

The self-styled "moderate" political organisation Jeugkrag is attempting to entrench itself in the face of sustained attacks from the "right" and "left" on the Afrikaans campuses and more radical student leaders are arguing for a wholly altered, explicitly political approach to student politics.

Never in the 38-year history of Afrikaner student organisation has there been a period of such intense ferment. The ASB has previously been able to claim representativeness on every Afrikaans campus with the exception of Stellenbosch.

Student leaders around the country who spoke to the Weekly Mail gave very different interpretations of what it means — ranging from predictions of a unified renaissance resulting from the current *klein broedertwis*, to assertions that the ASB would collapse completely, altering the face of Afrikaner youth politics forever.

The ASB's problems came to a head at this year's annual congress when "verligte" candidates for the national executive staged a dramatic and unexpected walkout, leaving more conservative candidates to be elected

unopposed. The ASB has always fiercely characterised itself as an "apolitical, cultural organisation", making this overtly political schism unprecedented.

The continued affiliation of important campuses — notably the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) and the University of the Orange Free State — is now seriously doubted.

Dirk Bakker, head of the RAU student council, has called for a meeting of leaders to try to "iron out" the problems of the ASB.

"The RAU student council has problems with the political colour of the ASB following the last controversial conference," he says. "There are members of the council who feel that we may have to disaffiliate. We are also worried about the new structure of the organisation. We only want to be a part of it if it is going to play a broader role in the South African community, not just among Afrikaner students."

Bakker emphasises he is not questioning the personal integrity of the conservative new ASB president, Bertus Nel. "But although he is sincere when he says his own politics will not influence his presidency, he is of the far Right, and after the last conference this has given a definite political colour to the ASB."

Bakker's views are echoed by Kobus van Loggerenberg, student head at the University of the Free State. "I don't want to pass judgment on the future of the ASB now," he told the Weekly

Mail, "but I can say that there is considerable negative feeling towards the ASB on our campus. We will shortly be holding a meeting to decide whether we will continue to take part in the organisation."

Van Loggerenberg felt the ASB's "apolitical" credo was inappropriate for the current situation in South Africa.

New ASB president Bertus Nel, who faces this potential *denouement* after barely two weeks in office, strongly denies suggestions of the impending collapse of his organisation. The conference walkout took him completely by surprise, he says, and he questions the motivation of those candidates who withdrew.

"I called a special meeting after the elections so that problems could be discussed confidentially. Then the people who left held a press conference where they outlined their case. They mentioned my personal politics, they mentioned Afrikaner unity as something that couldn't be realised, and so on.

But Nel remains sanguine about the ASB's future. Shortly after the conference he visited several affiliated campuses and found "a positive response towards the ASB". He feels that those campuses which have decided to have referendums should be allowed to do so.

"It is my personal view that the ASB must remain a cultural organisation geared towards students. Politics is only one element, and I will not allow

any party-political group to gain the advantage. We must give strong leadership and discipline," he says.

Nel argues that the ASB can continue even if one or more campuses disaffiliate. "In fact I think it is a good thing that all this has happened," he says. "It is a pity it has been an issue in the newspapers, but the experience will ultimately be positive for the organisation."

Jeugkrug, the overtly political "moderate" youth organisation launched by Afrikaner student leaders earlier this year, represents an independent trend in the Afrikaans youth scenario, and could find itself gaining further adherents as a result of the ASB imbroglio.

A glimpse of the tensions in Afrikaner student politics is afforded by events at the inaugural meeting of the UOFS branch this week: some 50 right-wingers attended, heckling and eventually pelting the Jeugkrug officials with eggs.

Jeugkrug president and former ASB head Marthinus van Schalkwyk says the new organisation has tremendous potential, as it "offers direction to students and youth in general". He was reluctant to speculate about the future of the beleaguered ASB, saying Jeugkrug operated on a different level, and was not in competition with the older body.

Asked directly if he personally wished to see the ASB stay together, he answered "no comment".

Jeugkrug is currently planning a large-scale joint conference with the Inkatha Youth Brigade for next month — to be attended by some 400 delegates.

Important as it is, this malcontent in establishment Afrikaner student politics should not be confused with a battle between radically differing ideologies. Most of the disputants still endorse the ASB constitution, and most still reject serious, open-ended negotiations with groups they consider "radical".

The importance of the "*klein broederwis*" lies in the flexibility that exists in place of rigidity; movement in place of stasis.

One important tendency in Afrikaner youth politics which does however move beyond the parameters of the internal ASB debate is represented by the outspoken leader of the Stellenbosch SRC, Phillip

Verster.

Stellenbosch has not been an affiliate of the ASB for more than a decade.

Verster — gadfly of the right, darling of the left because of his efforts to meet the African National Congress and his call for the release of Nelson Mandela — believes the ASB battle is largely irrelevant in the current South African situation.

"The ASB as it is today is a totally useless organisation, a waste," he says. "It is out of touch with what is going on, especially amongst black youth. It has enormous political potential, but people don't realise it. They take the easy way out by saying they're 'apolitical'. How can young South Africans be apolitical today?"

"There is real uncertainty amongst Afrikaner students. They are forced into the mould of thinking all there is is '*lekker* rugby, chatting up girls and *alles is reg in die land*'. Now they see Casspirs on their way to the airport. They can't go to the beach in the summer because they've got a call-up for township duty. This is the reality."

Verster believes the collapse of the ASB would be a progressive step.

"The ASB is now totally unrepresentative and worthless in that people cannot use it as a tool to understand what is happening in their country."

He has little more time for the avowedly political Jeugkrug. "It is also an irrelevant organisation," he claims. "They speak National Party politics so much that they may as well call themselves an NP branch. The only difference between them and the NP is that they are multiracial."

The Stellenbosch leader is adamant that young Afrikaners must not just talk of "reform" in the government's terms, but about "real change". His term of office ends shortly, and the newly elected council represents a "far more conservative tendency".

He is circumspect about the possibilities of his position gaining more support amongst Afrikaner students, but argues that "some progressive organisations — like Nusas (the National Union of SA Students) for example — are making their presence felt at a place like Stellenbosch. This is hopeful."

While battle lines are being drawn and decisions mulled over, there is, in a sense, an *interregnum* in Afrikaner student politics.

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CSO: 3400/12

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CONSERVATIVE MP ON BLACK DEFENSE--Cape Town, 16 September, SAPA--Black security forces would defend their own people in their own areas under a Conservative Party Government, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, MP for Lichtenburg, said. He told about 280 people at a public meeting in Bellville last night that instead of sending white policemen into black areas, the Conservative would allow the black states to provide security services in black townships. Dr Hartzenberg called for support for his party in the event of an early general election or referendum. He accused the government of moving South Africa towards racial integration, black majority rule and increasing instability. Promising a return to old-style apartheid and separate development, Dr Hartzenberg said the government had abandoned apartheid at a time when the policy was on the brink of a major breakthrough. A Conservative government would see to it that up to 70 percent of South Africa's black people lived in their own areas within 10 to 15 years. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 16 Sep 86 MB] /12232

PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR NATAL-KWAZULU--Pretoria 17 September, SAPA--An inter-departmental planning committee has been established for the "speedy" implementation of proposals made by the Natal-Kwazulu Planning Council, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a news release in Pretoria today. Mr Heunis said he had decided to appoint Professor L. de Clercq, head of the Department of Anthropology and Development Studies at the University of Zululand, to act as project coordinator. The committee, established on 20 February, had already made good progress to implement the most urgent projects in 11 black residential areas, Mr Heunis said. The 11 areas were Chesterville, Anhlalakahle, Steadville, Shakaville, Inkanyesi, Sibongile, Shekuzulu, Thembalihle, Itsokolele, Bhongweni and Bruntville. [Embargoed until 0800 GMT on 18 September] [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 17 Sep 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PARTY LEADER ON ROLE OF MODERATES

MB150530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 14 September, SAPA--Moderates, and not extremists, were going to decide South Africa's future Mr Peter Marais, a member of the President's Council and leader of the People's Congress Party [PCP], today told a PCP meeting at Wentworth, Durban's largest coloured township.

He said the role of moderate leadership was not to whip up anger and hatred, but to serve as a bridge over troubled waters.

"In South Africa today those who were angry were lashing out at this bridge and some were even wishing it to crash and collapse. I wish to sound a timeous warning that if the bridge of moderation were to crumble, we may never be able to cross into a new South Africa.

"People will be swept away in angry currents of anarchy and rebellion with minimal chances of survival," said Mr Marais.

Moderation, he added, was not a weakness, but an "inner strength born out of a strong conviction" that man was basically good and that evil in him could be best conquered by love.

He said there was inspiration to be gained by Mahatma Gandhi's last words as he lay bleeding to death after he was shot by an assassin: "Forgive me my son for I have failed to reach your heart."

In South Africa's current "revolutionary climate," the role of moderates was to reach the hearts of both oppressors and extremists, he said.

Mr Marais said people calling for sanctions as strategy for faster reform should pause to consider the consequences of their actions.

"What sense is there in causing mass unemployment and starvation if the very people who brought it about will have to ship relief food supplies to the hungry masses?" he asked.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLIC PRIESTS SUPPORT CALL FOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE

MB150518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 14 September SAPA--Roman Catholic priests throughout South Africa have formally given their support to the South African Catholic Bishops conference (SACBC) for its stand on economic pressure, the SACBC's information officer, Mr Noel Bruyns, said.

"The support was given in a resolution at the annual meeting of the South African Council of Priests (SACP) which ended in Marianhill at the weekend.

"The impression that a large body of rebel priests in Durban opposed the bishops on economic pressure was also eradicated at the week-long meeting. Opposition from the rebel priests was given wide press coverage when the bishops met to discuss economic pressure in April this year," Mr Bruyns said in a statement to SAPA.

"However this publicity was based on disinformation," he said.

"The priests did meet, but were not informed before hand of the reason for the meeting.

"The statement released to the press after the meeting opposing economic pressure in SA did not reflect the sentiments of the majority of the priests present."

The SACP also passed a resolution asking the SACBC's Department of Youth to provide young people with material on the church's teaching on liberation theology and to help them evaluate current ideologies.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ATTACKS NUM LEADERSHIP STAND ON SANCTIONS

MB230905 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions and Disruption on the Mines"]

[Text] The call by the Chamber of Mines of South Africa on the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] to clearly state its views on sanctions and the threat of disrupting the gold mining industry is important. Black mine workers represent the biggest group of workers in South Africa and any threat to their jobs can be seen only in the most serious light.

The Chamber of Mines is justifiably concerned that the president of NUM, Mr James Motlatse, was reflecting the policy of his union when, in a television program in Britain last week, he called for sanctions against South Africa and expressed the wish to see South Africa's mines closed down. Other statements made recently by the NUM's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, in Wales and Germany in support of sanctions reinforces the chamber's concern.

Mr Motlatse said in the program that the workers are willing to lose their jobs in the interests of the cause. There is not a lot of evidence to support this. All the evidence makes nonsense of this claim by Mr Motlatse: We want to see the mines closed down because we are getting nothing from the mines. There is meticulous documentation of every facet of the mining industry in the country, including the breakdown of earnings. The figures show that labor, as a group, in fact constitutes the biggest single beneficiary of the mining industry.

For every rand the industry receives from gold sales, 32 cents goes to labor as a group. The next biggest cut 2205 cents goes to the government in tax; 15 cents goes on electricity and other running expenses. Another 15 cents is allocated for machinery and expansion, leaving only about 15.5 cents out of every rand, which goes to the owners of the mines, the shareholders. The workers in fact get double what the shareholders get. These facts give little room for doubt that the NUM leadership is more concerned with mobilizing the movement for political confrontation with the government, than with industrial relations issues on the mines and the workers' interest.

It will have to accept the responsibility for the consequences of such action.

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CSO: 3400/32

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES SANCTIONS EFFECTS ON BLACKS

MB170742 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Myths About Sanctions"]

[Text] Among the many and varied aspects of the question of economic sanctions against South Africa, two are of particular importance: the fact the majority of the people who will be hardest hit by them do not support them and the fallacy that sanctions will (?bring in a system) of peaceful change.

Both points were referred to yesterday by South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha in his reaction to the EEC announcement on provisional sanctions. The South African Government, Mr Botha said, had repeatedly challenged the proponents of sanctions to show that they had the support of the majority of people who will be affected by them. He would also like to have it explained to him, he said, how economic pressure would help to bring about peaceful change to which his government was, in fact, committed.

On the question for internal support for sanctions, it has been established beyond any doubt that the majority of South African blacks are opposed to disinvestment and economic sanctions as are the governments of South Africa's neighboring black states. This has been reflected in numerous local surveys as well as overseas-conducted opinion polls.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the leader of the Zulu nation and president of the largest black political organization in South Africa, has described sanctions and disinvestment as madness. He said recently that overseas politicians had a right to do whatever they saw best for their own countries concerning investments but if they adopt certain policies because they are concerned the apartheid policy in this country, it is essential for them to take into account the views of the victims of apartheid, he said. Regarding the belief that sanctions will help to bring about peaceful change, it has been pointed out by many influential people, including two well-known liberal opponents of the South African Government, Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Alan Paton, that sanctions are more likely to lead to increased violence. What is certain is that they will lead to increased unemployment and in the absence of welfare support the unemployed would become hungry and homeless. He then becomes bitter and angry and violence is the next step in giving vent to his feelings.

The campaigners for sanctions need to ask themselves whether this is what they wish to inflict on people they supposedly want to help and whose views on the matter they had not canvassed.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY NOTES APPEAL FOR AID TO HELP BLACKS

MB180825 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Station Commentary: "European Community Sanctions"]

[Text] The considered opinion of two Western leaders, Mrs Margaret Thatcher of Britain and West Germany's De Helmut Kohn, is that economic sanctions against South Africa are unlikely to have the desired effect. This view coincides with that of the leader of the West, President Ronald Reagan of the United States, and the (?former events) of history had proved the ineffectiveness of sanctions. The Rhodesian experience over a long period of time showed that there were always some traders and [word indistinct] more than willing to profit from the imposition of sanctions.

South Africa has already been a target of sanctions for several decades and has a healthy armaments industry as evidence of the ingenuity and enterprise which the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo unwittingly engendered. It was believed though that the imposition of the arms embargo would (?not particularly lessen) our own trade with the West. South Africa is largely self-sufficient in as far as [word indistinct] affairs, but because their refusal to provide South Africa with the replacements for its obsolete Shackleton surveillance aircraft and their refusal to avail themselves of the facilities provided at the Simonstown naval base, the Western nations have dealt themselves a (?weakening) blow.

The effects which sanctions might well have, said Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kohl, were starvation and poverty for many thousands of black South Africans--not only South Africans of course, but also many thousands of blacks in other Southern states. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kohl both made the point that an important point to go over will be to propose some positive measures to help bring about change in South Africa. Among these positive measures Mr Kohl mentioned could be the undertaking of a major program to educate and train young blacks. This is precisely the sort of aid the South African Government has appealed for. What the black people of South Africa and indeed the whole southern African region need more than anything else is economic development and social upliftment. [words indistinct] foreign investment. With the investment of foreign capital [word indistinct] which will lead to a considerable improvement in the quality of life for (?many) black South Africans. It is true that disinvestment and the banning of new investments can only stop this process. There is no way then that South Africa can fulfill its role of being the catalyst for economic development in the rest of the subcontinent.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

WEEKLY MAIL CARRIES 'APARTHEID BAROMETER'

MB200700 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19-25 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] Emergency Detentions

Tomorrow is the 100th day of the state of emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament it was not in the public interest to say how many people had been detained under the present state of emergency. The names of a total of 9,337 emergency detainees have been released so far--all of them having been held for at least 30 days. According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC], at least 16,000 people have been detained under the emergency regulations so far. A DPSC representative stressed this figure was conservative and was probably an underestimate.

Detentions by Organization

The following is a breakdown of detainees identified by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. Although the list is not comprehensive, it gives an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the emergency.

[PWV--Pretoria, Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]

[TVL--Transvaal]

[OFS--Orange Free State]

	PWV	TVL	E-Cape	N-Cape	W-Cape	Natal	Ofs	Unknown	Total
	Country								
students/ scholars/ teachers	271	113	106	25	63	128	59	5	770
Unionists workers	125	42	43	16	19	56	47	44	392
community political	279	136	304	30	52	115	50	6	972
clergy/ church- workers	28	19	26	7	15	13	1	4	112
media	4	1	8	0	5	0	0	0	18
other/ unknown	659	418	1805	119	800	284	168	57	4310
total	1365	729	2292	197	954	596	325	116	6574

Hospitalization of Detainees

The Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, said in parliament that between 12 June and 26 August a total of 464 detainees had been admitted to 66 different hospitals and clinics throughout South Africa. He said the figure did not apply to those detained under the emergency regulations.

Other Detentions

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament last week he did not deem it to be in the public interest to say how many people had been detained under sections 46 and 50 of the Internal Security Act since the beginning of the year. He said that since 1 January 299 people had been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and 71 under section 31, but did not give the date when these figures applied.

Unrest Deaths

The Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, said in parliament that 1,113 people had been killed in unrest-related incidents between July 1985 and July 1986. He said 456 were killed in the last six months in 1985, while 657 had died in the first seven months of 1986--181 in June and July. He said the highest death toll was in May this year when 137 people were killed. According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, 969 people died in political violence between January and June this year.

Brain Drain

A total of 8,483 people emigrated between January and July this year, the largest number on record for a seven-month period. In this period, 4,345 people immigrated to settle in South Africa, a net loss of 4,138. In the same period last year, 12,153 people immigrated and 6,194 emigrated--a net gain of 5,954. A total of 1,294 people emigrated and 695 immigrated in July--a net loss of 599. In June, 1,075 people emigrated and 516 immigrated--a net loss of 559. Of July's emigrants, 450 went to the United Kingdom and 402 to Australia. The immigrants included 201 from Zimbabwe, 159 from the UK and 56 from Portugal.

The exodus included 287 engineers (258 in the same period last year), 61 medical doctors and dentists (35), 180 accountants (63) and 172 educationists (71).

Permits for White Areas

One hundred nineteen applications for permits to live in white group areas by members of "other race groups" were refused by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in the 12 months up to 31 August this year, the Minister of Constitutional Development Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament. One hundred thirteen of these applications were approved and 48 were still being considered. No reasons were offered for the refusals.

Hospital Expenditure

On average almost double the amount is spent on white and coloured patients than on black patients admitted to Durban's two leading hospitals. In 1985 an average of R105 was spent on each patient each day at Addington Hospital, which has 644 white beds and 236 coloured beds. At King Edward VIII Hospital (for blacks), a daily average of R68 is spent on each patient every day.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

National Action (AZAPO and AZASM).

Unbanned:

Learn and Teach--No 2 of 1986 (Learn and Teach Publications, Johannesburg).

Prisoner of Conscience

Edgar Ngoyi, 60, Eastern Cape United Democratic Front [UDF] president and a member of the UDF National Executive, was detained under the emergency regulations on 12 June and has been held ever since.

Ngoyi, who lives in Port Elizabeth, came from a political family which included former Federation of South African Women President Lilian Ngoyi. In the late 1940's he joined the African National Congress and came under the influence of political leaders like Govan Mbeki and Raoymond Mhlaba. He later became chairman of a Port Elizabeth ANC branch. After the ANC was banned, Ngoyi became active in Umkhonto we Sizwe, and after being detained in 1961 he was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment on Robben Island.

Following his release in 1982, Ngoyi joined the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) and was later elected vice president. In October 1983 he was elected Eastern Cape UDF president and was re-elected in 1985. During the last State of Emergency he was detained for four months and his house was petrol bombed. He was also shot by the police in clashes in Port Elizabeth last year. He is facing charges in relation to the death of a suspected informer. Ngoyi is married and has a daughter.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE DEFENDS PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENT

MB150521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 14 September, SAPA--The leader of the Labour Party and chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, today defended his party's participation in the tricameral dispensation.

By its presence in parliament, the party had been able to get 34 acts of parliament amended or repealed, he said at the party's Natal Regional Congress at a Durban beachfront hotel.

There was no doubt apartheid was being removed in legislation, he said.

Mr Hendrickse recalled the party's decision taken 3 years ago at its Eshowe Congress to participate in the tricameral system and said the party had made its presence felt in parliament.

The second session of parliament had come to an "abrupt end" earlier this month because the Labour Party's representatives on the Constitutional Development and Planning Standing Committee had refused to participate in preparing and supporting proposed legislation which was discriminatory, he said.

Mr Hendrickse said that in spite of the new constitutions inadequacies, the fact remained that for the first time "people of colour" were now participating in decisionmaking at the highest level.

The fact that blacks were not yet included was a matter for regret. However, no one could deny that apartheid was now in the process of being dismantled--and South Africa today was not the same as it was 2 years ago (before the coming of the tricameral system).

The Labour Party had become a partner in the process of reform, he said.

Mr Hendrickse said the future of South Africa would be decided by people of colour sitting at a table with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and other Afrikaners.

No amount of dedication to violence or expectation of power to be handed over on a platter was going to materialise, he said.

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

REJECTION OF INDABA RIGHTS BILL DENIED

MB121243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 12 September, SAPA--Professor Desmond Clarence, chairman of the Natal/Kwazulu Indaba, has denied reports that the Natal Municipal Association [NMA] had rejected the Indaba's bill of rights. "The whole issue has been totally distorted. While there may be differences between the various NMA delegates on individual clauses, the principle of the bill of rights has been accepted." He said a full delegation of the NMA had attended the Indaba night's NMA congress meeting were seriously misleading.[sentence as received] The NMA delegation would be asked to fully explain their stand later today.

Dr Anneline Rabie, secretary of the NMA, said she was angry that someone had leaked details of the meeting which was held behind closed doors. "The discussion were ultra vires. But I don't regard the meeting as a setback. People should remember that the NMA represents a very wide body of political opinion throughout Natal. The delegates who proposed an amendment to the bill of rights did so because they felt they did not have a mandate from their constituencies. You can't expect people to say that they support the bill of rights if they haven't canvassed their voters." Dr Rabie added that the reason for the meeting was to ascertain the NMA's stance on the Indaba and its bill of rights, and as a result some delegates had said that the NMA had no right to meddle in politics.

Mrs Sybil Hotz, chairman of the Durban City Council's Management Committee and an executive member of the Natal Municipal Association, said today that she was "horrified and extremely depressed" by what had been described as the NMA's rejection of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba bill of rights at a congress meeting in Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

A motion that delegates of local authorities throughout Natal accept the bill as presented at the Indaba was approved by only 14 of the 100-odd delegates. Delegates then voted on and approved an amendment accepting the principle of a bill of rights.

In what she described as an "awful setback" for the Indaba, Mrs Hotz said she was distressed that only 14 delegates of the NMA had approved of the bill as it stands. Mrs Hotz said that Durban, Amanzimototi and Pietermaritzburg had all voted in favour of the bill. "And in provincial terms that represents 70 per cent of the population. I am really horrified. If we are going to find a solution to this country's problems we have simply got to come to terms with [the] bill. There is extraordinary interest in the Indaba and people must remember that we are on a world stage here."

SOUTH AFRICA

MINES OFFICIAL WARNS OF 'UNHEALTHY' UNION ACTIVITIES

MB151334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg 15 September, SAPA--South Africa's gold mining industry could be crippled almost overnight if the gold price dropped or the rand appreciated significantly. The reason? Insufficient control over working costs.

This was underlined by Mr E.P. Gush, president of the Chamber of Mines, in his opening address to the 4-day International Gold 100 Conference today at the Johannesburg Sun and Carlton hotels. Mr Gush pointed out: "Working costs on gold mines have increased faster than the consumer price index since 1972." One of the more important factors was "the substantial real wage increase awarded to black mineworkers. While this is very much a catch-up situation," said Mr Gush, "it has nevertheless not been matched by productivity improvements. The issue is simple--we must be extremely concerned about building up a high cost base in our operations. This may not seem dangerous now, but it could very quickly--if the gold price dropped or the rand appreciated--cripple the industry by making it less competitive than other producers."

On black wages and unions, Mr Gush said: "In its emerging state I detect in the black union movement an element of intimidation which is unhealthy, an involvement in non-work-related political issues which is dangerous, and a refusal to accept responsibility for the actions of its members and office bearers which is unacceptable." If this continues, says Mr Gush, the unions may well find that the organisational structures which they enjoy in the workplace will be increasingly curtailed or denied.

On the other hand, he is optimistic that the problems will be overcome. "There is no doubt in my mind that the union movement will benefit the industry and provide healthy challenges in management attitudes, industrial relations and practices, conditions of employment, job advancement, safety and environmental conditions. Then, too, our labour laws and practices are in a formative stage. Much new legislation, whether by statute or by precedent, will be required to create the environment for sound labour relations and to prevent the abuse of the system and unreasonable behavior by either side." However, these issues will need to be kept within the perspective of control of working costs and keeping the industry viable and profitable, "thus not only preserving the large job structure we have, but also making new mines feasible and attractive to investors."

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CSO: 3400/7

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY EVALUATES COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN ANGOLA

MB181542 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Article: The Tragedy of Angola; [Herewith SABC comment] If used to not credit SAPA. Embargoed until 0500 GMT on 19 September.]

[Text] Johannesburg, 18 Sep--Flying north from the South African border, an air traveller would--during the latter part of a journey lasting as long as that between Louis Botha and Jan Smuts Airports--fly over a land of devastation and terrible human suffering. A land where hundreds of people are being killed, many more maimed, where thousands are wandering around in search of shelter and watching their children starve on a lands ape denuded of food.

This tragic land is Angola, and the victims--the dead and mutilated, the starving children--are innocent civilians caught up in a never-ending civil war.

Fighting for the liberation of their people are the soldiers of UNITA, a movement that today controls one-third of the total area of Angola and conducts military operations throughout the entire country with the exception of two small frontier areas.

UNITA took up arms against the MPLA 11 years ago after the MPLA had seized power in Angola without an election or any other democratic test of the people's will have been conducted. [sentence as received] Ranged against UNITA are 90,000 troops controlled by the MPLA, 36,000 Cuban and other communist military personnel and 6,000 SWAPO terrorists.

UNITA's fight for genuine independence for Angola is one aspect of the civil war. The other is the deep involvement in the war, and in Angola, of the Soviet Union. This involvement is most visible in the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops, who are acting as surrogates of the Soviet Union, and in the huge military arsenal provided by the East Bloc--an arsenal that includes Mig jet fighters, modern tanks and surface-to-air missiles.

But the communist presence is also pervasive throughout the entire structure of life in Angola today, with tens of thousands of East Bloc personnel working with, influencing and indoctrinating the local population in areas ranging from communications and intelligence services to schools and hospitals.

Angola, to put it simply, is the spearhead of the Soviet empire's expansionism in southern Africa. It is in recognition of this fact that the Reagan Administration in the United States is providing covert aid to UNITA, currently amounting to R37 million. American aid to UNITA was cut off in 1976--at a critical stage in the civil war--when Congress passed the Clark amendment.

Last year the Clark amendment was repealed. This week United States aid to UNITA was upheld by the House of Representatives by a 43 vote majority. While the government aids UNITA, American interests are exploiting Angolan oil, which last year provided the Marxist MPLA Government with more than 90 percent of its income. But, as oil prices fall and the prospects of a victory in the civil war recede, President Dos Santos is making overtures to the United States. Last month he invited President Reagan to visit Luanda.

But the real talking must be between President Dos Santos and Dr Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader. That, and the expulsion of alien troops, represents the only road to peace in troubled Angola.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY PRAISES KHAYELITSHA URBANIZATION

MB191421 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Urbanization in South Africa"]

[Excerpts] South Africa is the only country in Africa which is tackling the problem of urbanization effectively. This is no idle boast. It is a verifiable fact, one which South Africa's deputy minister of information felt constrained to mention on the visit to Crossroads and the new township of Khayelitsna near Cape Town last week.

The development of Khayelithsa has been woefully ignored by the world media and visiting politicians because it would damage their cause of portraying South Africa as the world's [words indistinct].

In their books, the policies of the South African Government--apartheid as they still insist on calling it--cannot be reformed. They equate the abolition of apartheid with the overthrow of the South African Government and the installation of black majority rule. The fact of the matter is that not only political but also socioeconomic reform is taking place in South Africa to such an extent that two splits in the ruling National Party over the past few years were initiated by those who were bent on sticking to the policy of apartheid. To these people it is anathema to have colored and Asian members of parliament [words indistinct] that the stated goal of the government is that all black peoples are also to be brought into the political mainstream in a new political dispensation to be negotiated by representatives of all South Africa's peoples.

The vital part of this reform process centers on the upliftment of the black communities, and this in turn has led to the formulation of comprehensive urbanization and population development strategies. The development of Khayelitsha over the past few years stands as a monument to this plan. It will eventually house 350,000 people. The government has already spent 140 million rand on the project which so far comprises more than 5,000 houses, 18,000 service flats, 14 primary schools, and a secondary school, 6 medical clinics, 2 shopping complexes, and 3 community centers. If there were to be a similar development north of South Africa's borders, it would be hailed by all [words indistinct] who condemn Khayelitsha as a shining example of how to deal with urbanization problems.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON YOUTH CAMP ROW

MB220538 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The furore over youth camps run for South Africa's black youngsters by the Department of Education and Training lasted approximately a week. It is to be hoped that the artificial controversy, built up by rumors, gossip and the over-active imaginations of scandal seekers, will now be allowed to die the ignominious death it deserves. It reflects no credit on the organizations and media who had a part in it.

Their allegations (which naturally enough were seized upon abroad to smear South Africa) were so far-fetched that what surprises most about the affair is that so little trouble was taken to verify them. The claims were breathtaking in their audacity--the education authorities were supposedly operating a secret program at concentration camps for black youngsters in detention, in order to brainwash them politically and turn them into police informers.

By the end of the week, of course, the whole silly business had fallen flat. It turned out (as educational authorities had been trying all week to explain) that the department was involved with youth centers which for years have been holding community-oriented courses for groups like service clubs.

Recently black youths in detention were given the opportunity to attend the 10-day courses. Minors required the written consent of their parents to go on a course. Participants could choose to withdraw at any time.

As for what is practised at the youth centers, it could hardly be more innocuous. Apart from sport and recreation, courses cover study techniques, leadership training, community development and vocational guidance and support. As such they form an integral part of any comprehensive educational program. This is the view of Mr Horace van Rensburg (the spokesman for education of the Progressive Federal Party) who has had extensive dealings with the centers over a long period.

In an interview with the CITIZEN last week Mr Van Rensburg warned that "by casting suspicion on the motivation behind, and systems applied at these camps, enormous harm could be done to a very valuable and constructive endeavor to help young people to cope in the harsh world in which they live and to receive training and success."

Mr Van Rensburg was speaking as an authority in rejecting allegations about the centers as untrue and irresponsible. On Thursday a diverse group of parliamentarians and newsmen were invited to one such center to judge for themselves. Afterwards they were divided over the possibility that some of the youngsters might be attending under coercion. But all agreed that there could be no question of brainwashing in a course that lasted only 10 days, and no one disputed that those taking part had the right to withdraw at any time. In short, they came to the conclusion that the substance of the allegations--the effort to portray the youth program as "sinister"--was false.

The whole thing might be dismissed as no more than a foolish episode, reflecting the obsession that exists in some quarters to discredit any state initiative--even at the expense of political credibility and basic journalistic principles. It is not so easy, however, to ignore the damage done by such campaigns to the cause of democratic evolution and peaceful coexistence in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/30

RADIO COMMENTARY CALLS FOR TRUTH IN REPORTING

MB220745 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Cause for Truth About South Africa"]

[Text] There are indications that the anti-South Africa campaigners at home and abroad are beginning to overplay their hand. Such is the level of vitriol, distortion, and blatant untruth in their campaign, which is championed by the international media, that there is now an increasing number of appeals from various quarters for the truth to be told about the South African situation. News commentator and rising star in Australia's political firmament Alan Jones said in Sydney last week that the international community needed people who would place truth above all else. And now more than ever, he added, we need the truth to be told about the South African position and the African Continent.

The newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN followed a similar line. Commenting on an extensive interview with President P.W. Botha, it said South Africa had a case which deserved the attention of the democratic world. South Africa was a country of minorities whose rights had to be protected, and for this reason there could not be the system of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state.

The process of political reform in South Africa was aimed at extending democracy to all the various peoples of the country. It was untrue, President Botha said, that black governments in Africa were necessarily democratic governments. Only 42 million of Africa's 440 million black people live under democratic governments of systems which have more than one political party. This meant that only 9.4 percent of blacks in Africa were acquainted with the freedom of democracy. This figure would be reduced to 7.6 when Zimbabwe became a 1-party state.

South Africa knew the lessons of the dying African Continent, President Botha said, but the West refused to acknowledge the realities of the continent.

British historian and political commentator Paul Johnson recently made the point that the famine in black Africa and the determination of South African whites not to succumb to black nationalism were not unconnected. It is good to have a vote, he said, but a vote is no substitute for enough to eat, let alone for life itself. He adds, the truth is there are no instant solutions for South Africa's race problem, anymore than there are instant solutions for black Africa's famine. If we really want to help the Africans we must make a bigger effort to get at the true facts and analyze them with a little intellectual humility.

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP LEADER WARNS DET AGAINST LINKS TO SECURITY FUNCTIONS

MB201300 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 20 Sep (SAPA)--It is against the interest of the Department of Education and Training [DET] to be linked in any way with the security functions of the state, leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin said in a statement today. Mr Eglin was reacting to the recent disclosure that the DET was running youth "camps" where young detainees were given training. Politicians and representatives of the press were taken by the DET earlier this week to visit one of these camps, Roodewal, near Bloemfontein.

"I have had an opportunity of discussing with Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ken Adrew (both Progressive Federal Party MP's) their visit to the youth center at Roodewal in the Orange Free State and of evaluating the information which is available at this stage on the youth camps organized by the DET." He said at a time when the DET needed "to enjoy increased trust and credibility if it was to play a meaningful role in the field of education, it was against its interest to be linked in any way with the security functions of the state." Mr Eglin said it was appropriate for the DET to initiate and organize youth camps--where youth leadership could be promoted--as part of its general function. He said, however, a new dimension had been added through the youth camp link with the security system.

He said on the issue as to whether or not there had been coercion in getting young detainees to attend the camps, the fact was that decisions taken by persons who were being held in detention without trial against their will could not be truly voluntarily. This was borne out by the limited sample of two persons allowed to be interviewed by Mr Andrew, who indicated they did not understand the choice before them was to attend the course or to be free to go home, but rather that it was to attend the course or stay in detention, Mr Eglin said.

He said it appeared that a number of other detainees who "volunteered" to attend the camps were not released but were transferred to other jails in the OFS [Orange Free State].

"The DET is already facing major difficulties. In the interests of education and itself the DET should stop having anything to do with course for detainees. Better still the whole system of detention without trial should be scrapped," Mr Eglin added.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATION DIRECTOR REJECTS IDEA OF SINGLE DEPARTMENT

MB230631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2120 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 22 Sep (SAPA)--One education department for all race groups and multi-racial schools were ill-advised and not an answer to South Africa's problems, Dr H.J.S. Stone, chief director of the Department of Education and Culture said today.

Dr Stone was guest speaker at the first day of the Natalse Onderwysersunie [Teachers Union] Congresses being held at a Durban beachfront hotel. The congress ends tomorrow.

Dr Stone said the present education system was being fought by people who felt it was based on race instead of culture and was actually a form of apartheid. These people also believed the system polarized youth, continued old divisions and inequalities, stood in the way of good race relations and led to added expense with educational functions being duplicated. "If just half of this is true we are busy doing South Africa a disservice," he said.

On the other hand, others felt that the present teaching system had taken away the right of self-determination in the white education system by coupling financing, service conditions, curriculae and examinations for different race groups. If this was true, damage was being done by the new dispensation, he said. Dr Stone said he therefore felt it necessary to set the record straight.

It was necessary to view the objections against the background of certain development within and outside South Africa, which was rich with people of different cultural backgrounds, and it was important to realize that South Africa was not the only country that had separate education departments. "Switzerland has 26," he said.

It was also a mistake to assume that separate departments could not be equal departments. This assumption led to the unsuccessful "melting pot" ideal in teaching in America in the 1950's. The Americans soon found that one's own culture was the only departure point for a good education, he said.

Dr. Stone said that multi-racial schools and one education department for all in South Africa would only lead to confusion, conflict between different cultural groups and further division as children brought up with different cultural backgrounds hit "grey areas" at school.

A central education department would also lead to domination of one group over another. In a number of countries the decentralization of education departments in the hands of different groups was seen as a way of furthering stability, he said.

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CSO: 3400/30

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PFP MP AT MEETING--Durban, 14 September, SAPA--South Africa was in a hurry for reform, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) told a public meeting at Wentworth, Durban's largest coloured township, today. He told the meeting called by the People's Congress Party (PCP) that "fiddling" with reform step-by-step was not the answer. Although reform had taken place, more changes through consultation were needed urgently to counter sanctions threats. The "bottom-line" still was how all the people of South Africa were to take part in decisionmaking at the highest level, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 14 Sep 86 MB] /12232

STANDARD OF LIVING FALL--Disinvestment, the poor economic conditions, and the drought have been named in a report by a market research group as direct causes of South Africans having to reduce their standard of living drastically. The group, Markinor, says a survey showed that 27 percent of whites and 63 percent of black people had to make adjustments to their living standards this year. It also found that this year whites were generally less pessimistic about the country's economic future than last year. Items on which greater savings were made included holidays, groceries, strong liquor, clothing, and entertainment. Consumers also compared prices more often before buying articles. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 18 Sep 86 MB] /12232

ECONOMIC REORIENTATION OF BLACKS--The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, says South Africa faces the challenge of giving black people political bargaining power. He says to place them in a position to make their mark in the economic sphere. Mr Hendrickse, who was addressing a businessmen's conference at Kroonstad, said there should be safety mechanisms however to ensure that the decision-making process did not have disruptive economic consequences and also that the economic position of any group or the economy in general was not negatively affected. Mr Hendrickse said the sanctions campaign against South Africa was hypocritical and was opposed by the majority of South Africans. He said investigations had shown, for example, that if total sanctions were imposed on South Africa, Western countries would suffer the loss of 5,000 jobs. Britain would be hardest hit because it had 500,000 people dependent on South African trade. Mr Hendrickse said South Africa's neighbors would also be hard hit by sanctions and that the jobs of up to 1.5 million migrant workers could be affected. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /9738

JPRS:SSA#86#104
14 October 1986

NPP OPPOSES INDIAN PARTICIPATION--Durban, 22 Sep (SAPA)--The National Peoples Party, majority group in the House of Delegates, did not favor Indians being included in any general election at the present time, forces close to the party told SAPA tonight. Approached for comment, neither party leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, nor national chairman, Mr Somaroo Pachai, were prepared to confirm or deny this. They also declined to make a statement on the matter after a meeting of the party's caucus in Durban today. However, the sources said that if Indians were included in a general election, if it were to be held in November as widely speculated, the scheduled by-election on 12 November for the vacant Brickfield seat--the first by-election in the House of Delegates--would become irrelevant. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2158 GMT 22 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/32

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS RESPONDS TO TUTU CHALLENGE ON SANCTIONS

MB120752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0736 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 12 September, SAPA--Business has responded with a measure of exasperation and some pique to the challenge by Archbishop Desmond Tutu for a viable, non-violent alternative to sanctions as a means to end apartheid.

Pick 'n Pay's chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, believes the call implies a disregard for the considerable effort leading businessmen are already making in this regard.

Mr Ackerman said in an interview with a Cape Town morning newspaper business had been a "viable lobby" for a change and did far more than merely place advertisements in newspapers.

"We are fighting in a meaningful way to scrap apartheid," he said.

An Assocom [Association of Chambers of Commerce] spokesman, Mr Ken Warren, said the association's alternative strategy to sanctions was stated in a recently published study of constitutional options.

"What is now needed is an effective consultative mechanism which will enable black and white political leaders to negotiate a new constitution which would hopefully embody many of the norms to which business subscribes," Mr Warren said.

Archbishop Tutu threw down the gauntlet to opponents of sanctions during his charge--a policy statement--after his enthronement as head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa in Cape Town on Sunday.

He said: "The onus must be on those who say no to sanctions to provide us with a viable non-violent strategy to force the dismantling of apartheid. Remember that the government has rejected gently persuasion."

Mr Ackerman said: "There are many businessmen putting in a considerable effort to achieve goals such as the release of detainees, the lifting of the state of emergency and the setting up of negotiating forums where black and white leaders can talk in an effort to find common ground."

They were also spending time talking to interest groups around the world in an effort to discourage sanctions and disinvestment which, Mr Ackerman said, he believed would make change even more difficult to achieve.

"Sanctions could halt the government's reform initiative and drive whites into a laager. They will also increase poverty, I have already seen it starting in the Western Cape," he said.

Mr Ackerman said he found it strange that during talks last year, Archbishop Tutu said businessmen would make a significant contribution if they could assist in forcing the government to scrap the pass laws and restore South African citizenship to blacks.

Now that this had now been done, Archbishop Tutu appeared to give no recognition to those forces that had helped bring it about.

Mr Ackerman said he had a high regard for Archbishop Tutu even though he disagreed with his policies and believed he could add considerably to the forces striving for change if he would align himself with those opposed to sanctions.

It was, however, unfortunate that the efforts of businessmen to counter the sanctions campaign and sell their alternative strategy overseas was being seriously undermined by Archbishop Tutu's pro-sanctions stance, Mr Ackerman said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WESTERN CAPE ECONOMIC UPSWING--Cape Town, 15 September, SAPA--Experts in the Western Cape agreed today that there had been an upswing in the economy in the region but it could hardly be described as a boom and was in any event likely to be short-lived, SABC radio news reports. The director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Colin McCarthy, said that while economic activity in the Cape was improving, it was wishful thinking to believe that the region was experiencing a boom. However, he added that the clothing industry in particular had experienced an upswing with between 900 and 1000 workers being taken on monthly. The director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch, Dr Okkie Stuart, said he did not believe a boom is at hand. Any upswing would be very gradual and he did not believe that the growth in private consumer spending would continue for long because there was simply not sufficient money around. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT 15 Sep 86 MB] /12232

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END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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16 OCTOBER 1986

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EFFECTIVENESS OF WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY UNION ANALYZED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Aug 86 p 10

[Article by Carola Kaps: "Africa's Currency Union Shows Discipline and Solidarity. CFA Franc Is Legal Tender in 13 States. France Supports System. Joint Reserves"]

[Text] Dakar--The semicircular office tower of the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO) rises behind high walls, surrounded by well-tended parks, and completely untouched by the colorful African hustle and bustle in the hopelessly clogged up streets of the Senegalese capital of Dakar. In this architecturally pleasing structure, some 600 officials work on the monetary and credit policies of the seven member states of the West African Currency Union (UMOA), including the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Benin, Togo, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The common legal tender of these seven states is the franc of the African Currency Union, CFA in short. The sole responsibility for its issuance rests with the BCEAO.

A sister organization, completely identical with the West African Currency Union, combines an additional six African states--Cameroon, Gabon, Chad, Congo, the Central African Republic, and Equatorial Guinea--into the Central African Currency Union. Here too, the common legal tender is the CFA, issued by the Central African central bank. Since 1974, both unions have, in addition to the central bank, a development bank that handles regional development issues.

The currency union, which unlike the European currency system is operational and has a common currency that covers one-third of all Black African nations, is a product of French colonialism. Some say that this is one of the few positive facets of the colonial heritage: others criticize it as an instrument of continued dependence on France, an obstacle to autonomous self-sustained development of the African nations.

Organizationally, France does no longer play an important role since the 1974 UMOA reform. Except for two French advisors, the BCEAO is entirely Africanized and largely independent in the formulation of its monetary and credit policies. The only representation of France, like that of all other member countries, is on the bank's board of directors, where each has two representatives. However, she plays no role in the UMOA council of ministers which is responsible for the system's global credit ceiling. Neither have the national

loan committees any French participation. This is also true for the Central African Currency Union.

The most important pillar supporting the franc zone structure--besides the 13 African states, the Islamic Republic of the Comoro Island and the French territories (Departements outre mer) are part of the system--is the convertibility obligation to which France has committed herself vis-a-vis the member countries. The exchange rate of the CFA against the French franc is fixed (1 French franc equals 50 CFA francs), and this linkage makes it also freely convertible into other currencies. Guarantor of this characteristic of the CFA, which is remarkable in the African context, is a so-called "operating account" the various central banks of the franc-zone system maintain at the Bank of France. Through this operating account, into which the member countries pay part of their currency reserves, an unlimited credit line is theoretically available to them. At least on paper, the West and Central African states do not have to worry about incurring debts, because the overdraft facility ensures that their creditors can count on being paid on time.

With the support of their great godfather France, the two African currency zones, since their independence, have enjoyed monetary stability and much more prestige in international credit markets than their neighbors who, while just as poor, are fending for themselves. Whereas the latter with their inconvertible currencies had to live with a chronic lack of foreign exchange and economic conditions that, in many instances, got increasingly worse in a vicious circle of devaluations, black markets, and smuggling, the 13 could always rely on France to save them in emergency situations.

Senegal Benefits Most

Particularly Senegal, which, because of her glorious colonial past as the center of French West Africa, never learned to live within its means, has profited from French generosity. Since UMOA was established in 1962, Senegal has shown year after year a frequently rising deficit in its operating account. Although the country has curbed its monetary expansion significantly as required under the terms of the agreement, and although it has increasingly tightened its belt under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Senegal, unlike other countries with serious balance of payments deficits and debt obligations, did not have to adopt drastic austerity measures.

However, the other six UMOA members have also enjoyed the luxury of the French cushion which, besides the overdraft facility, includes budgetary assistance, development assistance, technical assistance, and export subsidies for raw materials. During the 1980-85 crisis years, all seven members were deeply indebted to France as a result of the combination of droughts, falling raw material prices, rising interest rates, and the high dollar value.

Today, after several years of considerable adjustment efforts in all seven member countries and with the incipient economic upturn in the wealthiest union member, the Ivory Coast, the UMOA as a whole is showing again a surplus

in its operating account (as of April 1986 almost \$300 million). Only two countries, Senegal and Benin, continue to operate in the red.

The situation of the Ivory Coast, which earns more than 40 percent of the union's total gross national product, determines whether the zone has a surplus or deficit with the Bank of France. Compared with the Ivory Coast, the other economic midgets are of hardly any consequence. Nevertheless, their surplus earnings help support the various debtor countries--especially Senegal.

With the agreement to pool their foreign exchange reserves, the member countries basically have committed themselves to solidarity with their weaker partners. According to the agreement with the French central bank, all members are required to keep 65 percent of their foreign exchange reserves in the operating account; they are free to spend the remainder outside the franc zone. However, whenever a country is sliding into a deficit, the other members are obligated to make up for it by depositing their free reserves in the operating account. UMOA's five years of deficit have shown French willingness to support the entire system financially, provided the members have exhausted all other financial resources, such as the repatriation of foreign assets and International Monetary Fund drawing rights, and have introduced strict reform programs.

Discipline and solidarity are the great plus factors of the franc zone, which time and again are coming up in conversations with African businessmen. They also mention the stable rate of exchange that stimulates the mobility of capital, including theoretically foreign investment. On the other hand, university circles are frequently viewing the system as perpetuating the dependence on France. They claim that it keeps the members from diversifying their external relations and that the UMOA has proven to be an effective brake on genuine economic integration. Historically, they say, the system's sole objective has been to integrate the zone with the motherland. Beyond that, the currency stability has had a negative effect on the industrialization and development efforts of the individual states. The uneven development and growth levels in the member countries should have been dealt with through changes in the foreign exchange relationships.

The governor of the BCEAO, Abdoulaye Fadiga from the Ivory Coast, who has headed the monetary institution for the past 12 years, simply rejects as malicious any criticism of the currency union and of France's role. "Those who criticize the system," he says verbatim, "don't like us, want to keep us small and economically weak." He says he is thoroughly familiar with the system and it has nothing but advantages for the member states. The future needs regional unions. In its analyses, the International Monetary Fund has also come to the conclusion that the advantages of the system outweigh the existing disadvantages.

Aversion to Colonial Ties

Criticism may, in fact, be due to deeply rooted aversion to the old colonial ties rather than to genuine deficiencies of the system: because, although France continues to be the UMAO's major trading partner, her role has declined

significantly in favor of other Western countries. In 1962, France supplied 64 percent of all West African imports; today, they make up a narrow one-third. In the strongest member state, the Ivory Coast, the French share of total exports has shrunk from 50 percent in 1961 to only 19 percent today.

It is true that most trade and banking routes of the seven West African states continue to be lead to Paris. French firms get contracts on a preferred basis because of their traditional ties or for the sake of simplicity in foreign exchange and administrative matters. Nonetheless, foreign experts believe that France's benefits are of a political rather than economic nature. In their view, France allows herself the costly luxury of the franc zone in order to be able to continue certain global claims in the power parallelogram of the two superpowers.

A closer examination of the legitimate criticism that the currency union has made no contribution to regional economic integration shows that only to a very limited extent is this the fault of the system. Rather, there is evidence of structural weaknesses in this community of states. The main reason why trade among the members of the West African economic community has continued to be small despite tariff harmonization is that almost all of the poor countries, which depend on monocultures, produce the same; no comparative advantage and no cost differences stimulate trade.

The originally negative effects of the rigid exchange ratio with the French franc and the absence of exchange rate alignments among the members were largely offset by the severe devaluation of the franc and the transition to floating in the 1970's. More recently, the member states have attempted to make up for the differences in exchange rates by using other instruments, such as export subsidies or import levies. Even the International Monetary Fund, who has imposed drastic devaluations on nearly all other African states, has never touched the exchange rate in its stabilization programs for the UMOA countries. In spite of many banking supervision and credit control shortcomings, the Monetary Fund seeks to keep the system. None of the participating nations has the necessary expertise or discipline to set up a well-functioning currency system and to stick to the rules, the experts of the Monetary Fund say. Regardless of the shortcomings of the BCEAO control system, the detailed agreement with the Bank of France provides for sufficient control which no country is able to elude for any length of time.

Nonmembers, too, view discipline and solidarity as being beneficial. There is no other way to explain Mali's return in 1984 to the UMOA fold after a 19-year absence, or Equatorial Guinea's accession to the Central African Currency Union. Guinea-Conakry's accession is imminent; only Mauritania, as the only country of former French West Africa, continues to stay away.

7821

CSO: 3420/53

FRG FIRMS ACTIVE IN OCEAN, INLAND SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by W.AN, Frankfurt: "Development Assistance for Shipping. German Engineers Doing Brisk Business in Coastal Africa"]

[Text] Since the most recent survey (in BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT of 10 October 1985), German consulting engineers have again been able to procure large-scale inclusion in African port and shipping projects, especially in the eastern and western parts of the continent. The FRG frequently provides significant development assistance for such projects, which has a positive effect on the award of contracts to German engineering consultants.

The engineering firm for shipping technologies Ingo Schlueter GmbH & Co., Flensburg, has been awarded consulting contracts for the procurement of ships by the Cape Verde Islands, the People's Republic of the Congo, Gabon and the Sudan. On the Cape Verde Islands, two multi-purpose ships are involved. The Federal Government has committed itself to the Cape Verde Islands for more than DM 15 million, which are designed to cover consulting services expenses incurred by the state-owned Cape Verde Shipping Company during the 1985/86 period. Earlier, the KfW (Reconstruction Credit Institution) agreed to a DM 12 million subsidy for the purchase of a second freight and passenger ship, in which Schlueter is also involved.

In the People's Republic of the Congo, Schlueter was hired for the third phase of a project to purchase inland water craft. The FRG has granted DM 10 million in capital assistance for the purchase of ships that will be used to transport tropical timber. In the OPEC country of Gabon, Schlueter is providing advice on the purchase of a combined freight and passenger ship. In the Sudan, Schlueter has won consulting contracts for the procurement of river boats and the delivery of river ferries. In 1985, the FRG increased its development aid for Sudanese inland shipping by DM 3 million.

The HPC Hamburg Port Consulting GmbH, Hamburg, which is part of the Hamburg Port and Storage A.G., has received new contracts from Ghana, Guinea and Mozambique. In Ghana, HPC is engaged in repairing that country's ports. In Guinea, HPC is involved on three fronts. It is providing financial advice to the port authority, preparing a study on the use of electronic data processing (EDP), and it has extended its technical assistance contract with

the port authority. In 1985, the FRG committed DM 9 million to Guinea as part of its technical assistance program. In addition, DM 2 million were reprogrammed from an earlier commitment. These amounts are to be used, among other things, to support the port management. Mozambique has hired HPC to supervise the repair of port cranes; the expenditures will be funded by the FRG.

The Prof Dr Lackner & Partners Consulting Engineering GmbH & Co., Bremen-Vegesack, has obtained new contracts from Guinea, Togo and Zaire. In Guinea, a new order is for the expansion of Conakry port. The Federal Government has contributed DM 16 million to this project. The order for the expansion of Conakry port was awarded to Dyckerhoff & Widmann Inc. (Dywidag), Munich.

The firm of Lackner & Partners has been in Togo for a long time. The new orders in that country are for advisory services for the construction of fender equipment in Lome harbor, the construction of a grain transshipment installation, the expansion of the harbor zone and security equipment in a phosphate transshipment installation. Zaire has hired Lackner & Partners to prepare a report on the Moanda-Banana deep-water port at the mouth of Zaire river.

The Uniconsult United Transport Consulting GmbH, Hamburg, has been commissioned by Ghana, Togo and Cameroon to prepare studies on bulk transportation. Uniconsult also accepted a contract to advise Cameroon on dams and a subcontract for the preparation of a national transportation plan. In Togo, it has been entrusted with providing consulting services for Lome port. In Liberia, it is doing a study on how to set up a shipping business, and in Mozambique, it is preparing another study on transit transportation.

The Shiptraco Ship & Transport Consultants GmbH, Schenefeld, was able to obtain additional orders in the People's Republic of the Congo and in Mali and Somalia. In the People's Republic of the Congo, Shiptraco has a contract to continue its consulting services with the state-owned Agence Transcongolaise des Communications (ATC), which manages shipping operations on the Congo (also named Zaire) river and its Ubangi and Shari tributaries. In Mali, it has been asked to advise the shipyard and shipping line of the Compagnie Malienne de Navigation (CMN), Koulikoro, whose ships travel on the Niger river between Koulikoro and Gao. The FRG provides financial support for water transportation on the Niger. In Somalia, Shiptraco continues to advise the SSA & L Shipping Company.

Ghana has commissioned the GOPA Company for Organization, Planning and Training mbH, Bad Homburg v.d.H., to manage the transportation system on Lake Volta, which has a dam near Akosombo. The FRG has contributed a significant amount of capital aid to improve traffic on Lake Volta. In Zaire, GOPA has been awarded a consulting contract for the procurement of materials for the country's shipyards.

The Central African Republic has included the Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, in the second phase of its ferry repair project. The Geri Engineering GmbH,

Frankfurt, a subsidiary of the Philipp Holzmann construction company, Frankfurt, has obtained from the Cape Verde Islands a contract as a consortium partner to do a feasibility study on shipping. In addition, the island state has awarded a subcontract to the Dr Ing Walter GmbH & Co. International-DIWI, Essen, to advise a repairshop on how to repair ship engines.

7821

CSO: 3420/58

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS ECONOMIC SECTORS

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese No 15 Aug 86 pp 27-33

[Article: "Angola-Portugal: Beginning of Rapprochement?"]

[Excerpts] "Our attitude toward Portugal is one of openness, and there have recently been talks to increase the cooperation," declared the Angolan state minister for the production area, Pedro Van Dunem, during his recent visit to Madrid. According to the Angolan minister's statements, Portugal is better equipped than any other country to participate in all areas of Angola's development. Pedro Van Dunem went on to say that the Portuguese businessman holds all the potential, and that the one thing needed is for Portugal to create financial and banking mechanisms that would allow for more active participation.

The Angolan leader also announced that a study is well under way on a type of cooperation involving Portuguese financial participation in enterprises operating in Angola and that of Angolan capital in Portuguese enterprises. It should be noted that the reactivation of the Joint Portuguese-Angolan Commission would appear to be imminent; something that could afford a greater heightening of the economic rapprochement between the two countries, which has been damaged for political reasons.

Meanwhile, in the middle of last month, Luanda was visited by the Portuguese state secretary for foreign affairs and cooperation, Azevedo Soares, who discussed with his Angolan counterpart, Afonso Van Dunem, matters relating to Portuguese foreign policy, bilateral relations, and issues associated with Southern Africa. Both Angola and Portugal attribute major significance to this visit, part of a Portuguese "offensive" which also took Azevedo Soares to Maputo.

Austerity and Cooperation

The MPLA Central Committee, meeting at the end of June in the Angolan capital, again recommended a reinforcement of the austerity measures in the spending on cooperation and technical assistance.

The reasons which prompted the Angolan authorities to make a large-scale curb on spending are associated with the decline in the price of oil which brought

about a deterioration in the country's economic and financial situation. In this connection, the MPLA Central Committee (the country's leadership organ) assigned the government the task of reorganizing the banks and undertaking a more stringent control over the management of the exchange budget.

Moreover, the MPLA leadership recommended to the government the restructuring of the ministries in the productive area, freeing them from various intermediate services considered unnecessary for their operation.

The news media were also a target of several instructions indicating the need to improve and reinforce the mechanisms for their monitoring and control.

At the same time, it was recommended that there be an enhancement in the professional quality and politico-ideological training of journalists. It should be noted that there is no Ministry of Information in Angola. The news media are directly subordinate to the MPLA Central Committee's Department for the Ideological Area, which directs all the informational organs from a methodological standpoint.

But the real problem for the Angolan authorities at present (in addition to the war) is related to the country's economic and financial equilibrium. According to recent statements made by the Angolan minister for the production area, Pedro Van Dunem, the drop in oil prices has already caused the loss of a third of the revenue. Furthermore, Angola appears not to be very willing to abide by one of the decisions of OPEC aimed at reducing production; because this runs counter to Angolan internal plans which are aimed, on the other hand, at reinforcing production.

Finally, Angola is attempting to rapidly attract Western investment and, for this purpose, it has established an offensive with several European economic powers. In addition to Ismael Martins' visit to London, Pedro Van Dunem was in Paris, Madrid, and Rome, demonstrating Luanda's economic receptiveness to investments in priority areas of the Angolan economy, such as fishing and industries associated with the sea, and the maintenance and training of cadres.

Something no less important to economic equilibrium and streamlining: the recent promulgation of the Statute on the Cooperant Worker. For some time, the Angolan Government had been calling attention to the squandering of foreign exchange on certain foreign labor which often lacks the qualifications required for the discharge of the positions for which it had been contracted.

Moreover, there was also little concern over turning every cooperant into a trainer of native cadres, as the late President Neto wanted. The problem with some cooperants even reached the point where they engaged in a high degree of absenteeism. Now, the new law establishes the principle of the conveying of technical or scientific knowledge to the Angolan workers, as well as the payment of taxes and contributions based on regulations. Devised for the purpose of eliminating certain gaps and shortcomings, the new law also deals with the termination of the individual contracts for cooperation. The termination may

occur by mutual agreement, based on cancellation of the initiative on the part of the employing entity or the worker, and expiration; and in the first and second instances, the termination may occur at any time, regardless of the duration of the contract.

As for the employer's cancellation with just cause, or cancellation by the worker without just cause, it causes the latter to be obliged to compensate the company for a sum equivalent to 3 months' contractual wages. In such instances, the cooperant is obliged to leave the country within a period of 8 days following the time limit for an appeal.

Angola Exporting Wood

The Panga-Panga enterprise, which manufactures pressed wood essentially, has been authorized to export its products. At first glance, this fact may have gone unnoticed, because Angola is a country with abundant forests, a major natural resource. But the fact is that, when speaking about Angola, all of us usually think in terms of oil and coffee, and food imports.

Hence the importance of the first sale to the Italian Industrial Technological Lumber Company (STIL) of millions of square meters of sheets (nearly 123 million of top quality) which were of excellent quality, worth nearly \$80,000. It should be stressed that Panga-Panga recently won the gold medal at the Leipzig Fair (in the Democratic Republic of Germany), which will afford it greater recognition on the international market.

Former FNLA Official Named General Director

Johnny Pinock Eduardo, a former prominent member of Holden Roberto's FNLA, was recently named by the Angolan minister of energy and petroleum, Pedro Van Dunem, to the position of general director of the Oil Services Enterprise (ESPA), according to a report carried by ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

Some observers think that this measure is part of a more extensive MPLA policy to integrate into the country's legal context all the members of the former FNLA, as well as those from UNITA and FLEC who repudiate their former organizations. It should be recalled that Johnny Eduardo became FNLA's prime minister of the Transitional Government resulting from the Alvor accords, along with Jose Ndele from UNITA, and Lopo do Nascimento of MPLA.

Expelled from Luanda in mid-1975 and from the northern part of the country at the beginning of the next year, FNLA gathered its members in Kinshasa, while still maintaining some battalions in the jungle. However, many members of the military have joined MPLA, receiving training in the FAPLA.

2909

CSO: 3442/2

UNITA SAID CONSIDERING CEASE-FIRE, MPLA TALKS

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] The main topic of discussion at UNITA's congress, which will take place in the next few days at Jonas Savimbi's headquarters in Jamba, in far southeast Angola, is "an analysis of the peace problem in Angola." This information was given to EXPRESSO yesterday by a reliable source from within UNITA who asked not to be identified.

UNITA would be willing to accept a cease-fire in the war that has been going on for 11 years if talks can be held with the MPLA, the source said. "We repeat our willingness to engage in a dialogue as the only way to end conflict in Angola," he said, adding that "direct negotiations with the MPLA are the only way to break out of the impasse the country is in."

According to UNITA, the congress, which will remain in session "as long as there is something to discuss," is anticipating about 2,000 delegates "from all over the country" and some Western delegations.

Initially, UNITA would be willing to enter into contacts "to discuss the situation unconditionally." These would be followed by other formal or informal contacts designed to end the conflict and bring about a "multi-party transition" which would culminate in "elections throughout Angola."

Negotiations with UNITA are "out of the question" for the Luanda government, which refuses to make any contact with Savimbi's movement. However, some sources admit informally that dialogue might be possible at some point in the future, but "never with Jonas Savimbi," who is accused of "carrying out Pretoria's orders."

Luanda is firmly convinced that if Namibia were independent and South African support for UNITA were cut off, UNITA "wouldn't last more than two or three years." UNITA sources contacted yesterday by EXPRESSO claimed control of parts of southern Angolan provinces and insisted that Cuito Cuanavale, an important FAPLA base, had been neutralized last week.

UNITA has systematically denied South African support in the attack on this base.

Luanda, for its part, claims that Pretoria's troops were involved in combat. Neither claim can be confirmed. The most recent word on the subject was a

statement made last week by a State Department spokesman in Washington, who said, "We (the US government) have reasons to believe that the attack (on Cuito Cuanavale) was launched from Namibia."

8844

CSO: 3442/306

SAVIMBI ON INTERNAL FACTIONS, IMPROVING UNITA'S INTELLIGENCE

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 12 Sep 86 p 27

[Article by Antonio Duarte]

[Text] Jamba, Angola--UNITA's Sixth Congress has ended in Jamba, southeastern Angola. In a 3-hour speech lasting until dusk, delivered in the presence of nearly 4,000 Angolans, Jonas Savimbi criticized his party's intelligence and administration department, and called upon the 2,150 delegates to the congress to respond fully to the question, "What is UNITA's strength?" The UNITA leader considered the possibility that MPLA might start operating in Zambia, and openly discussed his movement's internal difficulties.

The UNITA strategy for the next 4 years was delineated at the Sixth Congress of Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement which is opposing the Luanda government and the presence of Soviets and Cubans in Angola with arms.

Included among the questions debated at the UNITA Congress were the formulation of bases for the UNITA/MPLA dialogue; UNITA's future relations with the countries neighboring Angola; the position toward possible Zambian intervention in Angola's internal conflict; Namibian independence and the war in Angola; "apartheid" and the economic sanctions against South Africa; the development of relations with the European countries, and optimization of relations with Washington after the Reagan/Savimbi meeting; religious freedom and the Catholic Church's position toward the Angolan conflict; the improvement of UNITA's administrative and intelligence system; and the creation of an awareness among the delegates of the need for greater and more effective political action.

Criticism of UNITA Cadres and Internal Divisions

"What is UNITA's strength?" asked Jonas Savimbi several times, addressing the crowd which was withstanding the torrid sun of the "Land at World's End."

He began by noting: "It is no longer possible, nor even acceptable, that a plenary sixth congress should fail to answer this question over a period of days. I am talking about our capacity for mobilization and recruitment, our capacity for conveying our ideas and our struggle to the villages, and to the urban and rural areas; because all Angolans are opposed to the Cubans' presence."

Thus, Jonas Savimbi's address began with criticism of the UNITA cadres who have not succeeded in carrying out the mobilization of the people at strategic points in the national territory which UNITA has found it difficult to penetrate. He gave the example of Luanda, where UNITA rebels were captured and shot. But he cited Huambo, Mochico and Bie (erroneously called Quito, according to Savimbi), as towns in which the UNITA troops and cadres have done good work.

The most severe criticism was made by Savimbi regarding the intelligence department, the party's informational system. The Department of Intelligence and Propaganda will cease to use the term "propaganda." According to Jonas Savimbi, UNITA must only engage in intelligence. However, there are difficulties, as he admitted. UNITA (its leader claimed) "has more information than MPLA has on what is happening in Angola," but it has not succeeded in "conveying a tenth of the truth to the world."

Amid the criticism of intelligence, Savimbi suddenly brought up the issue of UNITA's internal divisions, declaring specifically that, when he went to the U.S., there were some who upheld propositions different from his regarding the profile of the party's leadership. But, in his opinion, only UNITA's present leadership is equipped to hold talks with MPLA. Here, in a more direct reference to isolated meetings between members of UNITA and MPLA, there may have arisen the idea that the negotiations would be easier without Savimbi and without Nzau Puna (UNITA's secretary general), the party's number two man. Savimbi remarked, in his theatrical oratorical style reminiscent of Samora Machel, that UNITA must produce a leadership with political awareness.

And immediately thereafter, Savimbi gave an unexpected example: "I was in Portuguese territory enroute from the U.S., and I had occasion to read a pamphlet of the election campaign for the presidency of the republic in that country, entitled '10 Reasons to Vote for Mario Soares.' On the other side of the pamphlet there were the 10 reasons for not voting for Freitas do Amaral. Then I said: 'Mario Soares will win.' That is an example of political awareness. Political awareness is necessary. The Angolan people are entitled to expect that awareness of us; an awareness capable of conveying a sense of what others do not understand."

"What is UNITA's strength?" Jonas Savimbi asked the question again, and then stressed: "A strategy cannot be devised without our first carefully counting and well defining what our strength is."

Anticipating the decisions of the congress, Jonas Savimbi defined what he interprets "UNITA's strength" to be.

"What is happening in Southern Africa has and will have a very strong impact on UNITA, but the future of the Angolan situation will also influence the situation in Southern Africa."

Among the issues involving the external area posed for the congress' consideration, Jonas Savimbi called attention to the possibility that Kaunda's Zambia

might allow MPLA invasions in the areas controlled by UNITA, crossing the Zambian border; but he gave assurance that UNITA would never enter a neighboring country, even if attacked.

'Apartheid' and Sanctions Against South Africa

Jonas Savimbi subsequently claimed that UNITA favors the independence of Namibia, and that the congress would have to make an unequivocal statement regarding this issue, heeding the fact that the south will have a hostile regime, headed by SWAPO. The head of the Angolan rebels gave a reminder that, for a long time, UNITA had trained the Namibian guerrillas. "SWAPO gave us weapons," said Savimbi, "and we gave them training." With regard to South Africa, the UNITA leader cited the constant state of insecurity in that country, and declared himself opposed to "apartheid," nevertheless giving the EEC a warning about economic sanctions against the South African regime: "The West must take care that South Africa does not become another satellite of the Soviet Union." Savimbi asked: "Who wants the Soviet Union to gain another position in Africa?"

The UNITA Sixth Congress also debated freedom of religion and a message of congratulation for the Catholic Church for the position that it has assumed in Angola, calling attention to the Protestant Church for not speaking out on the Angolan tragedy.

Sparing MPLA

Jonas laid the blame for the tragedy on the intervention of the Cubans and the Soviet Union in Angolan territory. In his attacks, it was noted that the UNITA leader spared the MPLA, fiercely underscoring the internationalist intervention in Angolan territory. Before the congress opening, speaking in Jamba with CDS deputy and head of the Centrist Youth, Manuel Monteiro, who came here at the invitation of the rebel movement, Jonas Savimbi reportedly declared: "This war is unjust; Angolans are killing Angolans on behalf of foreign interests." This has been the tone of his most recent oratorical addresses and speeches at internal meetings on Angolan territory. He himself says: "No one can talk about the war, or about peace in Angola, except UNITA and MPLA. We want to continue talking with MPLA, provided MPLA accepts it clearly. Up until now, Eduardo dos Santos has only admitted that members from both sides have met. Santos is head of MPLA, and I am head of UNITA. The head of Angola is missing."

The UNITA Congress, considered the most important one in this phase of the civil war, will also decide on the problems involving the administrative system which, according to Jonas Savimbi, is not operating well. He claims that UNITA has failed in the distribution of food to the people and the troops. The rebel leader claims: "We want to seek self-sufficiency in food."

Included among the delegates to the UNITA Sixth Congress are two Angolans with Portuguese nationality residing in Lisbon, Carlos Fontoura and Miranda Dias.

2909

CSO: 3442/2

'INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS' DISSEMINATE ANTI-MPLA INFORMATION

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 23 Aug 86 p 24

[Article by Carlos da Matta: "Angolan Belligerents Concerned"]

[Text] Attacks on the Kuito Kuanavale Air Base reflected UNITA's concern about the build-up of MPLA forces at the strategic base. But Luanda also has headaches, particularly the growing critical factions which are now getting publicity in the international press.

There is no armed conflict without psychological action or a war of communique, and Angola is prolific in this regard. The two belligerents never agree on events and each one invariably accuses the other of covering up their respective foreign allies' involvement.

This is what is happening in the recent attacks on the Kuito Kuanavale Air Base, which the minister of defense in Luanda blames on South Africa, an accusation accepted by several foreign governments.

UNITA, however, insists that it is solely responsible for the strike, and independent observers in the Angolan capital point out that there was no mention of South African aircraft, believing it unlikely that the South African Defense Force would deploy a unit so far beyond its borders (300 km) without air cover.

This unit, denounced as the aggressor by Luanda, is the famous "Buffalo Battalion" made up of black soldiers, some of whom are Angolan.

UNITA counters that after the attack its soldiers were bombed by MiG-21's and MiG-23's "piloted by Cubans," which, the same observers say, is also unlikely for two reasons: (1) the People's Republic of Angola already has a large number of national pilots for these fighters (if inexperienced) and (2) both the Cubans and the Soviets avoid direct engagements below the Namibe-Menongue Line.

"Independent Democrats"

Another controversial topic is the most recent communique issued by the MPLA-PT Politburo, which attacks the majority of the international press and urges the public not to help disseminate international publications in Angola. Any public criticism of Angolan authorities is prohibited, so the dissemination referred

to is clandestine and done by means of photocopies. Over time, this practice has contributed to the formation of spontaneous groups in Angola who are being called "independent democrats."

Until now they had been groups energetically dedicated to obtaining documents from human rights groups and foreign articles on social communication. Now the human rights groups are actively seeking information on these groups, and one of the world's largest Portuguese radio stations broadcasting to Africa (which has a large audience in Angola) has given them a few minutes of air time, irritating the powers that be.

An activist that we interviewed, who was visibly surprised at the attention given to what he called "our modest contribution," stressed that the goal of this trend of thought is only to "promote a climate conducive to peace and democracy, so we do not consider ourselves hostile to any Angolan political force. We only condemn specific cases of human rights violations, the war and measures contrary to national interests."

The fact is that pressure on Kuito Kuanavale, the number one threat to Mavinga and Jamba, demonstrates UNITA's fear of the unusually large build-up of FAPLA men and materiel and the communique issued by the MPLA-PT Politburo reflected concern over growing criticism expressed by word of mouth and in the distribution of photocopies, whose existence cannot be covered up.

8844

CSO: 3442/306

BRIEFS

UNITA AGAINST MILITARY CONVOY TRAVEL--Foreigners, nationals, missionaries, and peasants are all advised to stop travelling in military convoys so that they do not have to face our firepower. This was disclosed in a communique issued by the Chief of General Staff last Saturday. This latest warning was published on the occasion of the capture of a considerable number of missionaries in Bie province on 14 September. They were captured in similar circumstances and were later freed near Chinguar village, between Huambo and Bie provinces, along the Benguela railroad. The statement goes on to say that as long as the MPLA refuses to negotiate peace with UNITA, the conflict's intensity can only increase. This is regrettable for innocent people caught in the crossfire. It adds that UNITA has in the past repeatedly appealed to the clergy and civilian population to take these warnings seriously. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa MB 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86] /12624

TWO YOUTH DELEGATIONS VISIT GDR--A JMPLA [Youthwing of the MPLA Labor Party] delegation led by Domingos Bartolomeu, JPMLA first secretary and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, is in the GDR attending the second (Journeys) of Friendship and Solidarity. The (?journeys) of Friendship and Solidarity. The (?journeys) are sponsored by the Free German Youth organization and will discuss issues related to holding the World Festival for Youth and Students. Meanwhile, another JMPLA delegation is in the GDR and has visited some industrial complexes in the (Halle) District of the (Mansfeld) mineral region. The delegation, led by Pedro Manuel Pacavira, has also visited the industrial capital of Eisleben where they learned about the measures being taken to preserve the historic and cultural heritage of the German people. Yesterday afternoon, the delegation visited young families living in several areas of the (Mansfeld) District and held talks with Free German Youth's grassroots organizations. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Sep 86 MB] /12624

ANGOP SIGNS COOPERATION PACT--In Prague yesterday the news agencies ANGOP of Angola, and CTK of Czechoslovakia signed a cooperation protocol. The protocol is an indication of the already existing links of cooperation between the two agencies, fruit of the excellent relations that bring the Angola and Czechoslovak peoples increasingly closer. Under the terms of the protocol ANGOP and CTK agreed to develop greater efforts in order to expand the exchange of information on the most prominent aspects of the political, economic, social and cultural development of the respective countries. A similar accord is scheduled to be signed between ANGOP and VNA of Vietnam at the end of the visit that ANGOP's director general has been making to that country since Tuesday. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/66

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES BOOK EXCHANGE, COOPERATION

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Nikolai Venediktov: "Books: An Important Area of Mozambique/USSR Cooperation"]

[Text] The exchange of books, albums, publications, newspapers and stamps is an important area of cultural communication between the Soviet Union and Mozambique that has helped strengthen understanding between the two peoples and promote the cause of peace and social progress.

The exchange largely takes place through Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga and the Mozambican National Book and Record Institute, which signed a cooperative agreement in 1976. In the ten years since the document was signed, the exchange has seen rapid and efficient development. In 1985, Mozambicans received twice as many Soviet books as in the previous year (about 450,000). The books deal with political subjects, scientific topics, and fiction and include instructional materials and children's books. The books were sent by Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga for distribution to various educational institutions in Mozambique formerly run by the National Book and Record Institute.

Books by Mozambican authors and collections of Mozambican folklore have been translated and published in the Soviet Union. A book of poetry by Jose Craveirinha was released a short time ago. In 1985 Khudozhestvennaia Literatura Publishing House put out a collection of Mozambican stories entitled "Tempestade" [Storm].

Detskaia Literatura Publishing House (children's books) has published 600,000 copies of Mozambican folk tales in Russian. Three hundred thousand copies of "Coracao Solitario" Lonely Heart, a fairy tale, were printed in the Ukraine, in the language of that republic. Works by Rui Nogar, Luis Bernardo Honwana, Rui Noronha and other authors have also been published in the USSR.

Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga's participation at the next Maputo fair will assuredly further the development of this bilateral cooperative program. The Soviet bookselling agency plans to exhibit 500 titles in Spanish and Portuguese at FACIM-86.

The works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, documents and materials on the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and works by Soviet scientists on contemporary political problems will be prominently displayed at the exhibition.

The Soviet pavilion will also display works on the natural sciences, power generation, machine building, metallurgy, radio and electronics, agriculture, construction, various guides and manuals, instructional materials, and conversation manuals and dictionaries for Russian-language students.

The fiction section will include works by classic Russian and Soviet writers: Leo Tolstoy, Maxim Gorki, Mikhail Sholokhov, Mikhail Bulgakov, Boris Polevoi, etc.

In addition to books, the exposition will also display records, stamps and foreign-language newspapers and magazines.

8844

CSO: 3442/307

MANDLAKAZE PEASANTS ANNOUNCE MANIOC SURPLUS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Inacio Nhantumbo: "Mandlakaze Peasants: 'There is too much Manioc; Come and Get It!'"]

[Text] "Our greatest problem is what to do with the manioc. We have huge surpluses of it. We can't even feed it all to the pigs. But we hear that there is hunger in Maputo, and we would like for truck owners to come here and buy it to help our brothers," said Helene Jorge Munguambe, OMM secretary in Indolene, a small town in Chidenguele about 30 km from the Mandlakaze district seat in Gaza Province.

We were engaged in a conversation full of humor, surrounded by about two dozen local residents and their leaders. They found out that we were from Information and everyone wanted to talk. They argued about who would speak.

"It's my turn. Bring me a short train like they have in Maputo. I can load it with manioc from my collective farm alone. All I need is hands to help me," said Antonio Mbaze, a resident of the village, knowing full well that no railway serves Indolene.

Since this area is only 20 km from the coast, "About how many boats could you fill from your collective alone? If you want, I could take you to another collective 3 km from here. If I left you there alone, you would be lost in all the manioc for sure," said Albino Carlos Chambule, president of the Eduardo Mondlane Farming Coop, which has about ten hectares in manioc to sell, adding, "In Maputo there are adults who weigh only 15 kg because they are starving, while we have pigs here that are so fat they can't get up. They are eating the manioc that could be eaten by our brothers."

We asked if they wouldn't like to eat the manioc themselves or use it for something else, such as making tapioca (usually eaten with manioc flour). To a man they said, "We do eat it and the pigs eat it, and we also make tapioca with it, but we are workers. We cannot eat the same thing every day, because the corn, sweet potatoes, rice and other foods have to be eaten, too. Haven't you noticed that you are the skinny ones here? We want truck drivers from Maputo to come and buy our manioc and save lives.

In an interview with Alberto Langane, Mandlakaze first secretary and administrator, we learned that in addition to Indolene, the villages of Madender and

Betula also have a lot of manioc and want to market it in Maputo, since there is hardly anyone in the entire province of Gaza who wants to buy it.

"I am very sorry that you cannot stay here longer. You could see with your own eyes what a surplus of manioc there is in Madender and Betula. At the last Provincial Assembly meeting we asked other districts to send trucks here and buy manioc. Unfortunately, only four or five trucks came from Xai-Xai, Chokwe and Guija, and this was only a drop in the bucket. They are right to ask for trucks from Maputo, and they are right when they say that all of them would go back loaded," said Langane, adding that in Madender and Betula they could load two or three trucks and trailers at a single collective farm.

Asked how to reach the sellers, Langane said that buyers could go either to the district seat or to the district seat of Chidenguele for directions to potential local sellers.

In this regard, at a district meeting closing the cashew nut marketing campaign, it was decided that the price would be 20 meticals per kg of manioc, or an average of 2,000 meticals for a hundred kilos.

However, according to Alberto Langane, the towns of Macuacua, Mamitelane, Canhine, Chicomo, Ponjuane and Chiducwane are threatened by a drought as bad as the one in 1983, for there has been no rain since January of this year, and the plantings have grown little or none at all, except for manioc, which is more resistant to the heat.

In 1983, thousands died of starvation in that district, and this is still remembered here.

8844

CSO: 3442/307

CHIMOIO AIRPORT UNDERGOING REHABILITATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Jordao Domingos]

[Text] Rehabilitation and improvement works are presently being executed at the airport of Chimoio, capital of Manica Province. The works, according to Eugenio Matsinhe, Provincial Director for Transport and Communications [DPTC], comprise, for the time being, painting of the runway lines and the parking sign.

In effect, the painting of the runway lines and the parking sign is practically completed, and the final touches are now being applied. To pay for this work, the provincial government made available to the DPTC an amount of convertible currency to acquire the proper materials.

The Chimoio airport could acquire a lighted runway, which would depend on whether the Airport Enterprise of Mozambique gives the "green light," because this work requires imported equipment, which the province cannot presently afford.

"Here in the province, we have some necessary technical resources, such as personnel qualified for this type of operation, but we also depend on what the Airport Enterprise supplies us in terms of equipment that we can utilize," explained the director.

Meanwhile, electrification of the zone around the Chimoio airport has also been completed.

"We have already bput into place the poles and necessary lamps around the installations, and we have mounted the generator that will provide electrical energy to the zone. The fact that we have not yet turned on the power is due to the lack of construction materials for building some protection to shelter the generator. But we hope to resolve this problem soon" he stated.

Hangar Construction Behind Schedule

Meanwhile, construction of a hangar capable of sheltering two small airplanes, begun at the end of 1984, has been suspended because of an enormous lack of construction materials, in particular cement and fiberglass sheets for the exterior.

"It is because Manica Province was provided with a small airplane in 1984 by the TTA [National Air Transport and Service Enterprise] to do our work. However, precisely because there is no hangar available, the airplane is still in Beira today, appearing here only when it is needed," commented the director of Transport and Communications.

On the same topic, he also said that he was hoping for the appointment of a pilot to operate exclusively in Manica.

In response to the question of maintaining the airplane, Eugenio Matsinhe said that this would have to be done in Beira, since the province does not have, nor will it be able to install in the near term, facilities that could address the needs that maintenance of an airplane would entail.

With regard to the construction works, the director pointed to existing plans for expanding the present waiting room.

"As soon as we have the construction materials we want, we will begin the work," he said.

Negotiations With Tete

Eugenio Matsinhe revealed, meanwhile, that negotiations with Tete Province for acquiring some materials for supplying the Chimoio airport would be resumed.

"In the next interprovincial meeting of the central zone, we will touch upon that subject. This is because the city of Tete has a new building (airport), and as such we could put materials from the old building to good use, providing they can be disassembled," Director Matsinhe explained.

The director also explained that negotiations were begun at the last meeting of this type, without arriving at any agreement.

Assuming that Tete is able to be convinced to provide Chimoio with the materials, Eugenio Matsinhe affirms that the current project would be simplified, and that some construction materials could even be dispensed with, and thus applied to other projects.

13026/6662
CSO: 3442/310

BRIEFS

GAZA CASHEW MARKETING FIGURES--In the 1985-86 campaign, Gaza Province brought the most cashews to market, surpassing the anticipated target by some 161 percent. This announcement was made last Friday in the city of Xai-Xai, in a meeting between Trade Minister Aranda da Silva and cashew traders, who commemorated the end of the campaign. This number is triple that of the previous campaign, 1984-85. The highest amount obtained in the history of the province was 12,000 tons in 1981. The district of Mandlhakaze, in the northern part of the province, sold the most, followed by Chibuto. In the meeting with the minister, wholesalers, private merchants, and cooperative workers of the province committed themselves to increasing production to near the 12,000-ton level in the 1986-87 campaign, which will begin in the next few months. This commitment on the part of the merchants was made after the trade minister announced that transport and materials for cashew marketing would be provided within the anticipated time frame. Every district involved in the cashew marketing campaign received a new 9-ton truck. The District of Mandlhakaze also received a tractor and coupler. The producers and cooperatives who ended up buying the most cashews during the recent campaign were given cars, each with a 3-ton capacity. Delivery of the trucks and cars took place immediately after the meeting, in the presence of Governor Francisco Pateguana. At that time, the minister announced that all wholesalers could now begin stocking merchandise for the 1986-87 campaign. At the end of the ceremony, the wholesalers presented a check for 700,000 meticals, to support the electoral process that has been in progress across the country since the 15th. During the trip to Xai-Xai, Aranda da Silva was accompanied by Secretary of State for Cashew Alfredo Gamito. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 13026/6662

MACHANGA SALT, FISH PRODUCTION HAMPERED--Fish and salt production in the Machanga District could, in the future, suffer serious setbacks if the administrative branch associated with the sector continues to neglect the industry's needs, in terms of materials for fishing and rehabilitation of the district's salt facilities. This problems was revealed by the local fishermen themselves, during a meeting headed by a provincial delegation on the general elections, led by Sofala Provincial Director for Transport and Communications Domingos Fernandes. During the meeting the fishermen presented a list of needs of the fishing and the salt industries which, according to their own statements, are basic requirements for increasing the level of production, it being known

that this matter is currently causing distortions in the correct development of the activities of those producers. Net, lines, buoys, lead weights, hooks, boat motors, food items, and means of transport for maintaining the flow of products from the interior to the district capital are what the fishermen require; while the salt producers need empty sacks to package the salt, metric scales, plastic buckets, boots, gloves, and other necessities. Domingos Fernandes placed the Fishing Cooperative of Beira in charge of prioritizing support for the fishermen's cooperatives. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 13026/6662

BEIRA DRAINAGE SYSTEM SOON--The Beira drainage system construction works, which have been in progress since the beginning of the current year, are expected to be completed this October. The works are budgeted at 19 million escudos and comprise 2 phases, namely drainage of the canal in order to prevent flooding, and general repairs of the sluice-gates and embankments. Construction of the drainage system in Beira will not only contribute to agricultural development, but also aims at facilitating irrigation in the Chiveve valleys, while at the same time preventing flooding in the city's interior, as has occurred until now. The idea of constructing the drainage system came from the Ministry of Agriculture's MONAP Project. The works are relatively advanced, after a brief interruption due to a lack of stone. Special cement imported from West Germany is being used in the works. Completion of the works is of crucial importance to agricultural development in the Pungue River valleys and the banks of the Chiveve, while the beach erosion in that region is being combatted. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 13026/6662

CSO: 3442/310

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

WARNING AGAINST RSA DUMMY CORPORATIONS--South African companies have been warned by the Swaziland Government not to use the country to make easy money. Derek Von Wissell, Swaziland's industry minister, says genuine investors will be welcomed and helped but he adds the Swazi Government will not tolerate South African companies intending to circumvent economic sanctions by setting up bases in Swaziland operating in what he calls grey areas. Mr Wissell says the country will not be jeopardized for the sake of few individuals who want to make easy money. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/66

EUROFUNDS FOR MODERNIZATION, EXPANSION OF COPPER MINING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
18 August 86 p 2

[Article by ei., Luxembourg: "Eurofunds for Zambia. Copper Mining To Be Modernized and Expanded"]

[Text] The European Investment Bank has approved a 50-million-ecu loan for the company Gecamines-Exploitation (Generale des Carrieres et des Mines) to help finance the reorganization and modernization of copper mining in Shaba. The loan has been granted under the Third Lome Agreement for a 15 year period. Its interest rate is 5 percent and includes an interest rebate from capital of the European Development Fund. The money that is now becoming available will be spent in the Zairian-Zambian "copperbelt" area which accounts for about 12 percent of the world's copper deposits and for more than half of its cobalt deposits.

The funds are earmarked for the reorganization of the Kolvici and Camoto-Dima processing plants, for processing the slags and waste gas of the Lumumbashi thermal plant and for some investments in steelworks which are designed to make the production of metal more efficient. The project is part of an overall program which includes the purchase of more efficient equipment, the modernization of antiquated ore-mining, -processing and -smelting plants, an electrical refinery, a training program, and preliminary work on mineralogical exploration, and technical studies for long-term development.

The overall objective of the program, which will probably take five years to complete and require total investments of 790 million ecus, is to increase the profitability of the plants as required by current price trends for copper and cobalt. Besides the European Investment Bank, also participating in financing the overall project are the World Bank, the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique in Paris and the African Development Bank. In addition, a request has been submitted to the EC for funds from Sysmin.

7821

CSO: 3420/58

CONTINUED WESTERN AID FOR EASING DEFICITS LESS CERTAIN

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
22 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by ff., Cape Town: "Zimbabwe's Deficit Growing. Western Donor Countries May Hesitate to Stop Gaps"]

[Text] Zimbabwe's budget estimate for 1986/87, listing 4 billion Zimbabwean dollars (Z-dollars) in expenditures and about 3 billion Z-dollars in revenue, shows a deficit of 1.04 billion (1985/86: 692 million) Z-dollars, most of which must be covered by domestic loans, since only 84 million Z-dollars can be placed abroad. The value-added tax was cut by 2.5 percent to 12.5 percent, and the income tax of low-income groups was slightly lowered, according to the economic journal FINANCIAL MAIL.

Since 1980, when it became a sovereign state, Zimbabwe has received foreign aid commitments for 2.6 billion dollars; of that amount, 1.6 billion dollars was paid out by late 1985, according to the Ministry of Finance in Harare, the country's capital. With 343 million dollars, the United States ranked first among the donor countries, followed by Great Britain with 221 million dollars. Some 21 percent of the aid funds disbursed so far was used to support the balance of payments, 12 percent went for education and 11.5 percent for the country's industrialization efforts. Since 1980, the state-trading nations committed total aid of 140 million dollars, 50 percent of which were to come from China and 25 percent from Yugoslavia.

The ministry indicated that the country would need a total of 4 billion dollars for investments over the next five years; 40 percent of that amount, or 1.6 billion dollars, would have to come from abroad. However, far-reaching political controversies between the Western industrial nations and the government may have put a serious damper on Western willingness to invest in Zimbabwe.

The Department of Business Studies at Harare University reports that, because of the country's worsening foreign-exchange situation and the effect this may have on the import of raw materials for the manufacturing industry, production in that sector is expected to expand by only 4 percent in 1986 (1985: 11 percent). While, in Z-dollars, its exports increased by 88 percent between 1980 and 1985, in U.S. dollars, they dropped by 5 percent during the same time period from 1.1 billion to 1.06 dollars.

The first effects of Zimbabwe's sanctions on the Cape country were an import embargo on coal, iron and steel, the discontinuation of air traffic, and a stop on the contractually guaranteed transfer of retirement pensions and dividends. The South African response was to handle Zimbabwean exports via Cape country's ports more slowly and make them more difficult. This should have a tremendous effect on Zimbabwean foreign trade and make it more expensive since these shipments consist primarily of maize and tobacco. It seems to be an illusion, at least at this time, to think that Zimbabwean goods can be properly handled through the Mozambique port of Maputo.

Due to extended and, timewise, favorable rainfalls, the 1986 crop in 1986 should be significantly larger than anticipated. The Grain Marketing Board, a state-controlled marketing organization, expects to harvest 1.68 million tons of maize, i.e., 0.2 million tons more than was predicted as recently as last March. That would be 0.16 million tons less than in the preseason, but twice as much as needed to meet domestic requirements. In 1985, Zimbabwe exported 0.5 million tons of maize, including 0.3 million tons to South Africa. The crop of "flue cured" tobacco should come to 114 million kilograms this year, compared with 106 million kilograms last year. That means the 132 million kilogram goal will not be met; however, since prices at the first auction in Harare turned out to be 11 percent higher than in 1985, prices for the entire year 1986 are expected to rise by about 18 percent. On the other hand, the cotton crop, which totaled 295,000 tons last year, would be down to 251,000 tons this year. But here again, prices have already begun to take a strong upward turn.

7821

CSO: 3420/58

INDIAN-MADE TRACTORS TO BE ASSEMBLED LOCALLY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 5 Sep 86 p 27

[Text]

A LOCAL farm equipment company is to apply for an allocation to import several India-made Ford 3600 47hp tractors, to be assembled locally from semi-knocked-down kits.

One of these units, imported by Duly and Co in 1985, was presented to Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe by visiting Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi at the Harare Agricultural Show last week.

This unit is now being tested at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Hatcliffe, whose interim report indicates the tractor is of the same standard as American- and European-produced ones, said Duly's project coordinator Sharna Rhodes.

The SKD kits will be assembled at Harare's Willowvale Motor Industries, and the initial local-content level of some 20% is intended to be increased, by local manufacture of those parts that can be produced economically and satisfactorily.

The Indian manufacturers, Escorts Ltd, who make the tractor under licence, have confirmed a programme for completely knocked-down kits to be produced in India for export to Zimbabwe.

The Indian Ford 3600 has parts compatibility with equivalent units produced anywhere in the world, said Ms Rhodes. There are already 161 British-made 3600s in Zimbabwe, mainly in the small-scale and commercial areas.

Escorts Ltd, based in New Delhi, is one of India's largest manufacturing and engineering companies, she said. Around 8 000 Indian Ford 3600s are built each year.

The tractor is driven by Ford three-cylinder water-cooled engine displacing 2 868cc, and has a 40hp power-take off developing 540rpm.

The vehicle has eight forward and two reverse gears and can lift 1 200kg on its Category I hydraulic linkage.

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CSO: 3400/63

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY URGES EXPLOITATION OF 'INDIGENOUS' PIGS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 5 Sep 86 p 24

[Text]

THE tough, "indigenous" pig, a scavenger whose Chinese or European ancestors are thought to have escaped from early settlers to interbreed with wild bushpigs, is to be the subject of a survey which may lead to greater pork production in the communal areas.

Its eagerness to multiply and its ability to survive has impressed pig breeders, who now have greater things in mind for the swine's progeny — an improved body shape, a touch of pedigree blood and a more prominent role in the nation's cash economy.

Of the estimated 70 000 pigs kept by peasants, the majority are "indigenous" and every year about 11 000 of them are sent to their death at formal abattoirs.

However, this is a small proportion of the 120 000 to 130 000 pigs which are sold annually to the country's slaughterhouses and find their way into sausages, pies or the pot.

The Ministry of Agriculture, safe in the knowledge that pigs are kind to the environment, is now encouraging increased pork production among peasants and the survey results will give agriculturalists a better idea of how to achieve this objective.

West Germany, a nation with an unusual appetite for pork, has come

to Zimbabwe's assistance and is to send a sociologist to help investigate the relationship between the free-ranging swine and its master.

Initial findings of researchers are that peasants are less reluctant to part with their pigs than their cattle and that the greatest potential for meat offake in the communal areas is among small livestock.

The Department of Research and Specialist Services' small farming systems research unit, the statutory Pig Industry Board and Agritex have clubbed together to conduct the survey.

Dr Dave Holness, director of the PIB, said it was first of all meant to establish whether expanded pig production was necessary — whether there was a market for more pork.

Next, it would establish the factors which limited pork production and what information was available to boost it.

Finally, the surveyors would pinpoint the communal areas which already had a concentration of pig farmers and take a tally of these producers before mapping out the training needs of extension workers and farmers in those areas.

Dr Holness said the survey would begin soon and hoped it would be completed before the end of the year, so that training could begin early next year.

He said the "indigenous" pigs were well adapted and the sows were good mothers as well as breeders, but they were poor converters of food.

Scientists using both local and German funds, were busy at Henderson Research Station trying to develop a suitable genotype for small-scale and extensive (as opposed to intensive) pig production.

They were trying to combine the hardiness and good mothering qualities, with the food-conversion abilities and size of the exotic breeds.

The local pigs, he said, were big in front and small in the rear and were much smaller than the foreign Duroc, Large White and Hampshire varieties with which they were currently being crossed.

The Pig Industry Board, he said, was also doing feed trials on the "indigenous" pigs which included mhunga, rapoko and sweet potato.

Researchers, he said, hoped to develop an improved pig that would yield relatively low-quality meat at a low cost.

While exotic types which had been bred for bacon and conventional pork products needed relatively sophisticated management, care and feeding, their indigenous counterparts were better equipped to process a variety of foods of low nutrient density.

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BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MPS VISIT--Three Bulgarian Members of Parliament are visiting Zimbabwe under the Bulgaria-Zimbabwe Parliamentarians' Association exchange programme. The three, Cdes Vassil Tsanov, Marii Ivanov and Yana Zabnova, arrived in the country at the weekend and have been staying at a hotel in Nyanga. They are reciprocating a Zimbabwean MPs' visit to Bulgaria in 1984. The delegation, led by Cde Tsanov, was taken to various tourist resort centres and projects in Nyanga. The Zimbabwean counterparts, who included several MPs and senators, on Monday night held a reception to welcome the delegation, which will be taken to various parts of the country, including the Victoria Falls.--ZIS [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

NETHERLANDS STUDY GRANT--The Dutch government has granted about \$300,000 for studies of the current and future contribution of women to industrial development in Zimbabwe and two other developing countries. The permanent representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, Mr L.H. van Gorkom, announced his country's contribution at a recent lunch for visiting representatives of Dutch industries. The subject of the grant was raised at last year's Nairobi world conference to review the UN Decade for Women. The parties involved were the Dutch minister for Development Cooperation and a Unido branch responsible for the integration of women in industrial development. The project will be carried out by Unido's regional and country studies branch and the Focal Point for Women, in close co-operation with the national consultants and institutions in the three countries: Nepal, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe. The findings are expected to be discussed in national workshops and the general conclusions will be presented to the second consultation on the training of industrial manpower scheduled to be held in Paris next year. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/64

SOVIET BENEFIT FROM WESTERN SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Aug 86 p 14

[Editorial: "It Suits the Kremlin"]

[Text] Even before sanctions and their implementation are felt in practice there are indications of panic among South Africa's neighboring countries. Even the mere application of stronger border control measures by the Republic and other relatively mild measures cause fear of food and fuel shortages in neighboring countries.

What are the consequences of effective sanctions going to be on a subcontinent which is already largely in a state of disarray? Hunger is widespread, the economies of most countries in Southern Africa are weak and are getting worse and worse, and in many of them military struggles are under way which take large bites out of their budgets. Then it is indeed crazy that South Africa, which instead of punishments wants to and can extend a helping hand to the subcontinent, is being subjected to sanctions by the outside world.

Sad

When you look at the conditions in Southern Africa, a sad picture appears. In Angola a civil war is in progress which absorbs more than one-third of the Marxist government's budget. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government must pay for more than 30,000 Cuban troops within its borders and for Russian weapons and planes. The country depends almost completely on its oil production to earn foreign currency, but the oil price took a dramatic dive recently, with very adverse consequences for its economy.

In Zambia there is increasing dissatisfaction among the people with President Kenneth Kaunda's government because of the socio-economic conditions among other things. Zimbabwe in turn has to contend with dissident actions, and the state of emergency which was imposed in 1965 was recently extended for another 6 months.

Vulnerable

Mozambique is economically in a chaotic situation. The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] resistance movement operates in only a small part of the country. Railroad tracks, pipelines and other infrastructural services are

attacked arbitrarily by Renamo. Zimbabwe has reduced in Mozambique its troops which fight the resistance movement together with Frelimo so that only the railroad and pipelines it needs to get to the Mozambique port of Beira are still guarded. And many thousands of Mozambique citizens flee to South Africa to get away from the civil war and to get food.

In spite of its weak economy, Botswana is experiencing growth. But even this country remains vulnerable to the implications of what punitive measures against South Africa could do to its economic stability.

Unthinking

And it is on that already difficult situation that the proponents of sanctions want to place the further burden which will follow inevitably if South Africa is forced to put its own interests first and, for example, send foreign neighbor workers back to their already impoverished countries.

It can only be because of gross shortsightedness that the Western countries on the sanction wagon have apparently not kept in mind the implications of strong actions against Southern Africa. A further economic decline in the subcontinent can benefit only one party: the Soviet Union, which realizes the gains it could make from a situation of increasing chaos in South and Southern Africa. The Communists' strategy all over the world has always been to let a region blow up and then to step in and try to turn it to good account.

Dirty Work

It cannot be a coincidence that hardly a word has been heard from the Kremlin during the whole sanction storm against South Africa. It is clear that the Soviet leaders realize that if they so much as make a sound in favor of sanctions, its proponents might perhaps think twice.

That is why the Kremlin is quiet. It is probably laughing because the West is doing its dirty work. That is, to say the least, amazing.

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CSO: 3401/176

SADF DISCLAIMS MILITARY PACT WITH MOROCCO

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Sep 86 p 9

[Text]

HARARE — A military pact between South Africa and Morocco has existed "at least since 1977", says the Foreign Ministry of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

According to the treaty, says the ministry, Morocco agreed to provide a training camp for Unita and South Africa offered to provide instructors to train Moroccan soldiers.

Mr Omar Mansour told a news conference in Harare on Friday night that "we found this out when we began to capture South African weapons from the Moroccan troops", the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

A SA Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria dismissed the claims.

"This allegation is typical of the kind

of statements which have flowed with monotonous regularity from the Non-Aligned Movement conference currently being held in Harare.

"The allegation is so ludicrous that it does not warrant comment."

"Captured Moroccan soldiers have told us that there are South African instructors in bases in southern Morocco," said the minister.

"In exchange for this aid, Morocco has offered the South African-backed Unita bandits a training camp in southern Morocco," he said.

This alliance was "completely logical", said Mr Mansour, "since Morocco and South Africa are the only countries on the continent outside the OAU, because they do not respect the principles of the continental body." — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/38

BOTHA WELCOMES SHIFT IN AFRIKANER CULTURAL GROUP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 86 p 8

[Text]

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, last night opened the new building of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in Pretoria and said the building was a motion of confidence in the future, not only of the Akademie, but more so in that of a stable South Africa.

Mr Botha said the Akademie, celebrating its 77th anniversary this year, had sought and given answers honestly and objectively to questions with which the young Afrikaans language and culture had confronted it.

There had been a noticeable and welcome shift in the Akademie to actuality and relevancy,

Mr Botha said, and this was proper today.

He said that in the past years the Akademie had moved cautiously in the direction of a wider bond, wider than the traditional bond of White Afrikaners, to embrace with its membership all those dedicated to the interests of the Afrikaans language and culture.

It was necessary for the Akademie to preserve and develop other existing or potential bonds in the cultural, scientific, economic and social spheres and in sport and recreation, so as to prevent crippling division and alienation in the country.

Mr Botha also asked the Akademie to direct its initiative and creative ability in building ties in its chosen sphere of work.
—Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/38

LE GRANGE DISCUSSES UNREST, ABUSE OF POWER

Gives 12-Month Statistics

MB191150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] A total of 1,776 civilians had been killed in unrest in the two years since September 1984 and 5,614 had been injured, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Potchefstroom University, he said 56 members of the police and other security forces had been killed in the process and 711 had been injured. "About 50 percent of the civilians killed or wounded were victims of their own people."

The minister said there was now a stronger criminal element involved, as shown by the fact that during the period of September to December 1984, 16 percent of unrest deaths were caused by "black agitators who murdered other blacks," compared to an increase to 35 percent in 1985.

In the period up to the declaration of the state of emergency on 12 June this year, the figure had increased to 53 percent, "and now more than 70 percent of unrest-related deaths are the murders of innocent black civilians by blacks."

Mr le Grange also gave details of the increase in terrorism incidents caused by the SA Communist Party/African National Congress [SACP/ANC] alliance. Up to 14 September this year, there had been 170 incidents, compared to 136 last year and 44 in 1984. "So far this year we have already had, among other incidents, 17 landmine, 55 hand grenade and 47 limpet mine explosions.

"As a result of police and other security force actions, 80 terrorists have already been arrested this year and 45 killed," he said. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, explosives, hand grenades, limpet mines and other equipment had been seized in the process.

"I am proud to say that, with the exception of these cases, each incident of terrorism or sabotage has been successfully investigated by the police and the guilty parties identified or arrested, or killed."

Although it was the SACP/ANC's policy to attack "soft" as well as "hard" targets, there had been a clear shift in emphasis to soft targets since 1981.

In that year, 12.2 percent of their attacks had been against soft targets, while the others had been against hard targets. "In 1986, this has changed to 80.7 percent of attacks against soft targets and 19.3 percent against hard targets, confirming their cowardly actions against innocent members of the public regardless of race or colour."

Says Authorities Guarding Against Power Abuse

MB191339 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Potchefstroom 19 September SAPA--Although unrest could not be handled with kid gloves the government was continually guarding against authorities abuse of power, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Detailing legal safeguards at a graduation ceremony at Potchefstroom University, he said it was "impossible" for state of emergency detainees to be ill-treated or assaulted in terms of the regulations without such actions being speedily uncovered. Large numbers of people had been detained in recent years in terms of security legislation or emergency regulations as part of the state's efforts to counter unrest and "when the bow is strung taut, it is logical that incidents of abuse of power will happen because we are dealing with people."

The government was not prepared to allow or condemn any illegal actions by a security force member and strong steps were taken to prevent this. Every complaint submitted "in a responsible manner" was fully investigated, with the police dossier being submitted to the attorney-general for a decision on possible prosecution. Mr le Grange said people held in terms of the emergency regulations or Section 29 of the Internal Security Act had to be examined by a doctor on their detention, and that detainees were visited by supreme court judges, who immediately conveyed any complaints to either himself or the minister of justice. The commissioner of police had arranged that complaints of ill-treatment or assault be immediately investigated by a member of a branch of the police which could not be involved in the incident, and that this was controlled at a senior level. Detainees were also regularly visited by police or prison officers, and any complaints they received were dealt with immediately.

Mr le Grange said detainees were also allowed a visit by a family member once every 14 days. With the exception of a small number of cases where the investigation into a crime could be disrupted, legal representatives were also allowed to visit detainees. "It is therefore not possible for detainees to be ill-treated or assaulted in terms of the emergency regulations without it being speedily uncovered," he said.

MMF power was a factor in only 1.68 percent of the total complaints reported to judges, and experience had shown only about 1 percent of these proved to have merit later. "I get the impression that many of the alleged complaints are only a calculated attempt by detainees to place the police in a poor light," he said. There were strict regulations governing the detention of people held in terms of Section 29, and the law provided for compulsory visits by magistrates, district surgeons and inspectors. "During the past year

nearly 9,000 such visits were carried out and complaints alleging the abuse of power made up only 2 percent of these," he said.

Detailing other legal measures governing detentions, he said that in all cases the courts still had an inherent right to investigate and decide on any form of alleged abuse of power and that parliament still remained the highest authority. "The supreme court is still regarded, and respected, by the state as the bastion against any abuse of power."

Mr le Grange said it had become fashionable in certain circles to create an image of the government as an oppressor of the powerless, and to present the courts' interpretations of emergency regulations or orders as a clash with the government. "The regulations are experiencing a vicious and, it seems, orchestrated attack in the country's courts...every legal argument possibly imaginable is being used to achieve the negation of specific regulations or orders." The viciousness of the attack was emphasized by the fact that 248 applications had been lodged in the courts since the state of emergency was declared, while new applications were a daily occurrence. Some applications had led to certain regulations being declared null and void, but many others had been upheld.

Another factor was that some divisions of the supreme court had determined some regulations were invalid while others had upheld the same measures, but the most important aspect was that the contradictory judgments were being considered by the appeal court. "I want to state again that the executive and legislative authority of the republic guarantees the independence of the courts and that the government will honour their judgments," Mr le Grange said. However, the question of whether the state was being threatened was the full responsibility of the government and not in the first instance that of the courts, and the government was committed to maintaining law and order.

Mr le Grange said he also wanted to emphasize there was no conflict between the government and the courts, when they made decisions against the state. "When a court points out a deficiency in a regulation, the government sees this as a guideline and new, improved regulations are not intended to conflict with the decision, but only to fill the gap," he said.

Cites Intimidation As Worst Unrest Problem

MB210749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--Intimidation in the black townships was one of the most difficult aspects of unrest to combat, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Replying to discussion at the Transvaal National Party's Congress in Pretoria on a motion dealing with law and order, he said: "It's not easy to counter this." The most effective way was to ensure an adequate physical presence of security forces in the townships, with enough men on the scene over a long period, but there were limits to available manpower.

"Over the last 18 months the most effective intimidation achieved has been simply showing a box of matches to people who break boycotts, for example, to indicate their houses will be burnt down. The intimidator merely shows the box of matches and leans back against a lamppost," Mr le Grange said.

However, in spite of the difficulties presented by this type of action, there were strict laws against intimidation and the police were achieving a high degree of success, he said. "To a great extent we have been able to counter intimidation, especially now with the state of emergency, because it is easier to remove these people from the streets."

Praising the dedication to duty of members of the SA police, Mr le Grange said they might be physically exhausted after two years of combatting unrest day and night, "but there is not one policeman who is symbolically tired of his work."

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CSO: 3400/31

EDUCATION MINISTER ASSESSES STATUS OF BLACK SCHOOLS

MB210828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--Black schools had been closed because they had already been abandoned by the pupils and the communities, the Minister of Education and Development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today.

He told the Transvaal National Party Congress that the closed schools numbered only 250 out of a total of 7,000. They had not been closed as punishment and their closure had not robbed their pupils of education opportunities. "The overwhelming majority of black children are progressing towards better qualifications," he said. "The rest are falling behind. I want to warn those who are neglecting their education opportunities that they are falling behind the children of other communities and they will never be able to close that gap later in their lives.

He said the department had grown rapidly in the past eight years. It's budget had grown eight-fold from R143 million to R1,148 million. Likewise the total number of pupils had grown from 110,000 to 850,000.

The end-of-school failure rate was unsatisfactorily high at 50 percent, but with such growth it was a wonder that the rate of failure was not higher.

Teachers were rapidly improving their qualifications with 46,000 (or 58 percent) having spent from three weeks to an entire year on in-service training. Within two years there had been a 12 percent reduction in the number of teachers with sub-matric education. A further 11,700 teachers were involved in extra-mural studies.

"We have closed schools which had effectively been deserted by the pupils and their communities, in order to employ the teaching staff more cost-effectively elsewhere," he said. "It was not a punishment and we did not put children out on the streets. They were effectively there already. It is, therefore, inaccurate to say that by closing these schools we robbed children of education opportunities," the minister said.

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CSO: 3400/31

MANPOWER MINISTER ON NEW 'UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE' LAW

MB210844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--New legislation to define an "unfair labour practice" more clearly was being planned for next year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said today.

He told the Transvaal National Party Congress that draft legislation, based on investigations and the rulings of the industrial courts, would be published for comment within a month. "We will publish it and ask for comment, and I invite all trade unions and employers to make representations to us. I am confident that we will remove most of our problems in this area with the new legislation," he said.

The minister was reacting to two resolutions calling for a fuller definition of an unfair labour practice and to define the responsibilities and accountability of a union for actions of its members.

Speakers from the floor referred to intimidation by certain unions and said that it appeared that union rights were being extended endlessly.

Mr du Plessis said the country had the most up to date labour legislation in the world.

Black trade unions, however, came into being as recently as 1979 and the concept of an unfair labour practice was a new one in South African law. It was widely defined in the labour relations act because nowhere in the world was there a complete definition available. "Now, after six years in practice, we have learned a lot about the defects."

"The concepts of unfair labour practice and unfair dismissal has been used by the trade unions but they are meant for employers as well. It is only recently that employers have started to take actions against the unions for unfair practices," he said.

As far as holding unions accountable for the actions of its members, the applicable criteria was the established connection between individual and union. "If the individual and his actions cannot be connected to the union, then action will have to be taken against the individual alone," the minister said.

IMPACT OF COURT DECISIONS DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie in the "From my Political Pen" column: "Fight in the Courts Is New Dimension in Propaganda War"]

[Text] Even those who in the past were rather cynical about it must have realized with a shock by now the harsh truth that the revolutionary attack on South Africa comes in many guises.

That attack is being waged on every terrain and on every front, even in the courts, one of the highly honored pillars of the so-called unacceptable South Africa which the most radical powers want to render ungovernable.

It is clear that the radicals have also harnessed the legal process for their "fight," especially with the intention of making propaganda.

'Boendoe' Courts

That is certainly their right. The irony is that there are elements among the radical powers who for a long time now have excused the atrocities of the "boendoe" courts on the grounds that the blacks have lost their trust in the police and the administration of justice.

The "boendoe" courts have already had dozens of "collaborators" and "puppets" put to death with the famous "Winnie's necklace," after secret trials, which makes a mockery of every respectable rule of law.

The extreme radicals have two goals with the "boendoe" courts. First of all, they want to demonstrate their rejection of the existing legal system, and, secondly, they use them as a dreadful means of intimidation, in addition to the terrorists' bombs and AK47's.

The series of requests about restriction orders and other emergency regulations in various divisions of the Supreme Court occur at a completely different level, and have opened a brand new dimension in the domestic struggle.

A positive consequence of this is that confidence in and respect for South Africa's independent court have been tested and confirmed for the umpteenth time.

A serious disadvantage could be the way in which court decisions, usually only on purely technical points, are used as big "victories" in the propaganda war, which represents such an important part of the revolutionary attack.

Liaison Word

Then technical points can even be misused in terms of propaganda to indicate that a government may be slipping. Thus revolutionary powers hope to regain with propaganda the momentum they have lost since the announcement of the state of emergency. Another goal is to give people the impression that the safety situation is once again unravelling.

The singificance of such propaganda, however far-reaching it may be, should not be underestimated.

As a matter of fact, in revolutionary warfare propaganda is estimated so highly that after the takeover of Cuba one of the world's best known revolutionaries, Che Guevara, let it be known that the struggle for Cuba really had been a "liaison work campaign" waged in Washington and New York.

A revolutionary campaign is not aimed solely at isolating the government it wants to overthrow abroad and at alienating it from its allies, but also at alienating people within the country from the government and winning them over to the revolution, in whatever way possible.

That is why revolutionaries try hard to undermine confidence in the government's ability to handle the security situation.

The government in turn must fight the underminers effectively, among other things through the maintenance of law and order in a manner which compels respect.

Vague, incomprehensible or inadequate formulations of emergency regulations will not succeed in this. Where there are gaps, they should be quickly corrected, and it is in that light that the latest changes should be seen.

And there should be no suspicion either that even though regulations have been issued the intention may really have been not to implement them. In that case those who obey the law are placed in an impossible situation, while the authority of the law is undermined.

At the same time the government must continuously, also through new steps to adjust to altered circumstances, display the will to stem the revolutionary momentum.

The revolutionary textbooks openly declare that the momentum of the crisis must be maintained and accelerated. Hence, South Africa's radicals must not be allowed to recover from the setbacks they have experienced through the maintenance of law and order.

Marketing

It goes without saying that security actions, which now require sharp attention from the best legal brains the government can depend on, are not the only answer.

This will also have to go hand in hand with political actions.

All in all, there will have to be more effective marketing if there is anything that South Africa still can manage that way. Anyone who underestimates the significance of the propaganda war in the struggle for South Africa runs the risk of losing the battle.

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CSO: 3401/176

BYELECTION 'BASIC TEST' FOR DIRECTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 21 Aug 86 p 10

[Column "Political Scene" by Willie Kuhn: "All Eyes on Kliprivier. Election a Basic Test for the Direction South Africa to Follow".]

[Text] Less than a month from now there will be parliamentary elections held in Kliprivier. This is not one of those elections which are going to set the country on fire, but every survey of voters is important, and that is why Kliprivier deserves attention.

Nowadays byelections often provide an opportunity for power struggles between the NP [National Party] and the rightist parties. Although the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is the official opposition, it is often not prepared to test its strength against the NP in the urban complexes of the north--and Kliprivier is enemy territory for the PFP.

This permits the NP and the KP [Conservative Party]/HNP [Reconstituted National Party] to attempt once again to capture the political heart of the Afrikaner, which is still the key to power in white politics.

The HNP's victory in Sasolburg last year makes it clear that the rightist parties should not be underestimated. In other municipal and semi-municipal precincts the right has also received amazingly many votes.

Since the last series of byelections various factors have changed:

- The AWB [Afrikaans resistance movement] came out with its power play, stirring up politics on the right.
- The debate on a Boer state has become a point of conflict for the right.
- The state of emergency has started to divert attention from the militant white response to where it belongs: the revolutionary assault, which is primarily black and leftist.

Kliprivier will be able to confirm whether the last factor above all has improved the position of the senior partner in the government. If South Africa has been frightened in recent months by the excesses and threats from both left and right, there should be a movement back toward the center.

Thus Kliprivier can demonstrate whether white South Africans have a feeling of constantly walking the edge of an abyss as far as the rightist factions with their strange and dangerous convictions are concerned.

Especially for this reason it is interesting to contrast the federal NP congress in Durban last week with the Transvaal KP congress in Pretoria.

The former certainly did not lead South Africans over the mountain to the new promised land (such visions are simply no longer possible when politics are in a phase of negotiations for consensus), but it did reconfirm basic assumptions, it did not shrink away from reform, it sent a strong message of intention to maintain law and order, and it stood firm against interference from abroad so that a solution forged in South Africa can be found.

So this platform is well balanced and obvious as far as the byelections or even general elections are concerned. Just as important for the voters is the fact that the NP finally displayed such unity. Voters at the polls no longer need to wonder what faction they are voting for.

In contrast, there is extreme confusion in the right's view of things. There are so many opposing standpoints and approaches that a vote for the right comes down to a blank check.

In Kliprivier the KP has been trailing the HNP. In the event of an HNP victory, would it mean that voters reject the entire political era of Vorster, as the HNP does and the KP has probably wanted to, but does not know how to survive its crisis of credibility?

Would this also mean that, like the HNP, voters reject the Boer state, which is starting to appear a tempting possibility to the KP? Just think of how many supporters of a people's state were there when the KP was made a coalition party how they are now starting to show themselves.

Would this furthermore mean that the militant AWB would be rejected, as the HNP does, while the KP continues to confer with it?

Little political differences? These are basic political difference which cannot coexist in a single candidate.

That is exactly why the KP's Transvaal congress was such an anticlimax. This is the party that challenges the government daily to hold an election, but what does the KP do, knowing that Kliprivier is coming up and that the state president has stated that an election can held sooner than expected?

It slams the door and does not bring clarity to the conflict on the Boer state or to the issue of what principles will be sacrificed for the ideal of greater unity on the right.

No one should be surprised that this is the KP's mechanism for self preservation. It knows it is caught in between a policy that it cannot articulate (since it would defy reality) and a head over heels which will turn the KP over to either the HNP or the AWB. And where does this leave Dr. Andries Treurnicht as the "political prophet" of separation from the NP?

All of these contradictions and conflicts on the right unite the HNP in the Kliprivier byelections, which is assumed to be a basic test of the direction for Afrikaners and South Africa.

That is why we can only hope that South Africa, which had the insight to cross the Rubicon on the side of the government, will also cross the Kliprivier on the side of the NP.

While this alternative is tragic to consider, it is probably more absurd and laughable. So much confusion and muddling cannot be permitted which South Africa is involved in one of its greatest crises over its continued existence.

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CSO: 3401/187

SOUTH AFRICA

SAP TRAINING 1,000 SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR TOWNSHIP DUTY

Sent to Fight 'Comrades'

MB210939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Sep (SAPA)--One thousand "special constables," who learn how to be policemen on a 3-week crash course, are to be armed with guns and sjamboks and sent into black townships to take on the "comrades." But their lack of training does not mean they will be a stopgap force. Police spokesmen say the men will have the same powers and authority as fully-trained police force members, who go through a year's instruction.

The special force is being trained by South African Police instructors at a site adjoining Koeberg nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

An SAP spokesman, Brigadier Jap Venter, confirmed that the special constables--all black--were being trained to help maintain law and order in the townships, but said that there was "nothing sinister" about it. "They are simply being trained to make the long arm of the police force a little bit longer," said Brigadier Venter.

The men were being trained next to the nuclear plant because of the lack of facilities at Hammanskraal, where black policemen are normally trained. Koeberg was chosen because it had available accommodation--formerly contractors living quarters--and because the terrain was the most suitable for training.

ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] said the police had moved into the disused compound outside Koeberg.

Brigadier Venter confirmed that the constables, once trained, would be armed with guns and sjamboks and that they would work under the supervision of the regular members of the police force. The SAP would also pay the constables salaries in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act.

"We have not decided exactly where the policemen will work as soon as their training is completed," said General Bert Wandrag, head of the SAP counter-insurgency unit. "But obviously we will use the constables where we have more problems than usual."

A high-ranking police source said one of the tasks facing the new force was curbing the violence of the "comrades."

General Wandrag said: "The special constables will work under the supervision of ordinary members of the force and they will have basically the same powers as regular members of the police, as explained in the Police Act." The Police Act says: "Whenever there are not in any locality sufficient ordinary members of the force available to perform police duties or any particular police duty--the commissioner may appoint as temporary members to act as such, so many fit and proper persons as may be necessary for the performance of any such duty."

Aged between 25 and 45, the special constables are being trained to deal with unrest and to perform normal police duties. Said General Wandrag: "The special constables are being trained to fill the gaps in the police force that occur from time to time. We are training about 1,000 men to perform the basic duties of ordinary policemen."

Statistics show South Africa has about 1.6 policemen for every 1,000 citizens, but police aim to expand the force to three policemen for each thousand people, as in the case of most other Western countries. Police aim to expand their force to 56,000 members.

General Wandrag said the special constables were recruited from around South Africa.

A spokesman at the Directorate of Public Relations of the police said the special constables will be introduced to the public at a passing-out parade later this month.

Training Explained

MB221803 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange says the 1,000 special constables being trained for auxiliary work in black townships will have limited powers and be used only under the proper guidance and control of senior police non-commissioned officers [NCO]. The minister was giving further details on the training of the new constables which he announced at the Transvaal National Party Congress at the weekend. Mr Le Grange said today that the police were supplementing their manpower by ways of special constables who were to be used in certain unrest areas. The minister also quelled fears that a number of undisciplined men would be let loose on the public. They would be directly counselled by senior and experienced NCO's. The new constables will not have the same status or training as regular as SAP members. They will also wear clearly identifiable uniforms to portray that they are police and at the same time allow the public to see the difference between them and regular police members.

/9604

CSO: 3400/34

NEW SHIPS STRENGTHEN SOUTH AFRICA'S FLEET

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Aug 86 p 11

[Article: "Fleet Strengthens Fist in Cape Town -- Squadron Moves to Simonstad"]

[Text] The striking power of the Navy Command-West will be substantially enhanced by the stationing of a squadron of minister class attack vessels in Simonstad. The first of the squadron's vessels is already in service in Simonstad and three more will be stationed in Simonstad over the next 2 to 3 years.

Those attack vessels have a maximum speed of 30 knots and with their advanced weapons they are more formidable than much larger enemy ships. The weapons system, which includes among other things six of the deadly Scorpion missiles, is a match for and in some aspects even surpasses similar systems of fleets elsewhere in the world.

The ships have been designed for local sea conditions and therefore are ideally suited for the protection of South African harbors, shipping, fish resources and other maritime interests. South Africa's flotilla of attack vessels is based in Durban.

Rear Admiral Chris Bennett, commander of the Navy Command-West, told DIE BURGER yesterday that the development of a squadron of attack vessels in Simonstad is a logical move. South Africa has a very long coastline and it is not wise to concentrate defense in one place.

South Africa's latest attack vessel, the P1569, was launched in Durban in March of this year and taken into service 3 months later. This is one in a series of nine minister class attack vessels, construction on the first of which began in 1974. Since then those vessels have been patrolling the South African territorial waters continuously.

8463

CSO: 3401/176

SONGFEST SEEN AS EXAMPLE FOR INTERRACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 16 Aug 86 p 12

[Column "Weekend Volksblad": "Sing Away Differences"]

[Text] There are much better ways to eliminate differences and mutual tensions than throwing stones, murdering people, setting buildings on fire and organizing boycotts and strikes. Differences and mutual tensions, specifically in race relations, can be sung away. This was recently demonstrated at the Odeion at the UV [University of the Orange Free State?] in Bloemfontein.

With assistance from the Afrikaans Cultural Council, Kovsgem organized a choir festival in which groups ranging from the (prestigious) University Choir to the AGS [expansion unknown] youth choir of Heidedal, from the Pro Ecclesia choir to the group of coloreds known as the Christ Ambassadors, from the Mangaung Choral Society to the Dr. Blok High School Choir, and a number of others participated. And they provided singing which can truly only be described as a unique experience.

White and brown and black sang together, listened together, had a good time together and cheered each other together. And there was not suspicion, tension, friction or alienation. People realized that, despite numerous and deep differences, people can get along together, can deal with each other and can enrich and add pleasure to each other's lives. And it was definitely preferable to and much more laudable than throwing stones and setting fires and killing.

There are more laudable ways to break down differences: do it through cultural activities. Share with each other the best you have to enrich the human soul and spirit. You do not lose any of it, you only gain. You do not lose your identity, you only ennoble it.

The sooner people on all sides of the dividing lines discover that there are more laudable ways to break down differences and disagreements, the better it is for all of us. And the sooner people discover that culture can build bridges, the better. And the sooner people on all sides of the dividing lines meet and get along with each other in this regard, the better for the future of South Africa.

Thank you, Kovsgem, and all who have demonstrated this truth.

COMMENTARY ON IMPASSE IN RACE RELATIONS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 21 Aug 86 p 10

[Column "My View" by J. S. Liebenberg: "There are 8551 Reasons"]

[Text] There is little doubt that the announcement of 8551 names of persons detained without a hearing came as a shock to most South Africans. Consider that the actual number is more like 12,000--not including those already released or held less than 30 days--and you get an indication of the dimensions of the assault on this country from within.

If despite all the gruesome violence, the intimidation and the riots there still could be any doubt about the necessity of the special powers to maintain order, the sheer number of arrests should dispell it.

The governmenet's most important obligation is to ensure the security of the state and to maintain law and order in the community.

The president has committed his government to this by declaring a state of emergency. But the publication of the names in accordance with the public security law and the special debate tomorrow about the state of emergency also confirm his commitment to respect the parliamentary system and democratic principles.

However, controlling the riots and maintaining law and order with special forces is not the same as restoring peace, law and order. To do so one must dig deeper, down to the causes of the revolt. An analgesic may bring temporary relief of the symptoms, but a cure requires extensive diagnosis, followed by appropriate treatment, or even an operation if necessary.

The 8551 and their other companions can be seen as the symptoms of South Africa's serious political illness. They are being arrested because of their actions, but also because of the influence they exert on their communities.

The consequence is that we do not have ordinary individuals here, these are between 8000 and 12,000 leaders in the black communities. They are motivated persons full of convictions who have undertaken a struggle for an ideal in which they believe passionately, against a regime which in their eyes is repressive and a barrier on the way to the kind of freedom they are striving for.

A question then arises which should lead to deep concern and serious consideration: how many blacks do these almost 12,000 leaders represent?

Even a conservative estimate must lead to the conclusion that we are confronted with a matter that has deep roots in the black community.

Arrest can take these leaders out of circulation for a while, put them out of action for a shorter or longer period. As Afrikaners, however, we only have to look at our own history to realize that this alone will not change the convictions of these leaders and their followers.

This is so obvious that we no longer need to discuss whether pleas for them to change are worthwhile. The real question is how our white and black leaders can get along with each other. And it is not enough to talk behind closed doors, with secrecy about names people talked with.

The problem is that on both sides an unwillingness to negotiate has arisen. One side demands the renunciation of violence. Radical black groups, on the other hand, demand an end to all measures which differentiate--not only discriminate--by race.

Some way must be found to break this impasse. Uncompromising standpoints are in conflict with the whole spirit of negotiation. In order to impose meaningful conditions, it is necessary to reach compromises. This presupposes the willingness not just to take, but also to give.

Before mutual understanding can come about, the willingness to understand must be created.

12571
CSO: 3401/187

LESOTHO WATER PROJECT CALLED FOOLISH, EXPENSIVE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 86 p 5

[Article: "Professor Calls Wentzel's Water Project Foolish"]

[Text] More and more voices are being raised against the government's Lesotho water project, which is being called an economic and hydraulic mistake of the minister of water affairs, Greyling Wentzel.

The most recent criticism has been expressed by Prof. David Stephenson, head of the University of Witwatersrand's department of hydraulic engineering.

Prof. Stephenson explained to DIE AFRIKANER that the Lesotho Highland Project is nothing but an expensive prestige project conceived by officials who want to build monuments to themselves. Such monuments are an important source of satisfaction with one's work, Prof. Stephenson said.

The Lesotho project will cost about R5 billion. Although the largest part of the money theoretically will be lent to Lesotho by the World Bank and other western development funds so that it can sell water to South Africa, our country will still be directly and indirectly responsible for repayment of the loans. All contracting will actually be carried out by foreign firms under foreign consultants; plans are even being made to import R300 million worth of cement from abroad.

The entire network of pumps, dams, canals and tunnels is unnecessary, said Prof. Stephenson, who has shown than an alternative plan to bring 365 million cubic meters of water per year from Hendrik Verwoerd dam via Welkom to the Vaal River using existing pipelines from Welkom to the Vaal would cost only R300 million. Those 365 million cubic meters are equal to half of the PWV [expansion unknown] area's current water needs. If the state considers more water necessary for the PWV area, a supplementary scheme could be considered to bring 1.095 billion cubic meters to the Wilge River at the cost of R1.2 billion at current price levels. The two phases of this project would total R1.5 billion and together would yield as much water as the Lesotho Highlands Project, i.e. 1.460 billion cubic meters.

No tunnels and no expensive dams would be necessary, Prof. Stephenson said, only three pumping stations and 250 km of additional pipelines in the first phase. In the second phase, two more pumping stations and an additional 250 km of double pipeline would be needed. No money would leave the country, and South African contractors and pipe manufacturers would be able to create thousands of new jobs.

The construction costs for the Lesotho Highlands Project are estimated to be R3.42 per cubic meter per year, and for the alternative scheme R1.03 cubic per meter per year. Even if the electricity which the highland project is to generate for Lesotho is taken into consideration, the plan remains an expensive folly, Prof. Stephenson says.

He also criticized the ministry of water affairs' projection of 6 to 10 percent annual growth in water consumption in the PWV area. The actual estimated increase will amount to only 4 percent annually.

Earlier Prof. Heinrich Borchert of the University of Hamburg had also criticized the Lesotho project. He argued that it would only shift water from the Orange River to the Vaal River. Prof. Borchert prefers a canal with only a few pumping stations from the Zambezi through the north of Botswana; this scheme would be able to provide the PWK area 2.19 billion cubic meters annually at about half the cost of the Lesotho project.

Prof. Stephenson's colleague, Prof. D.C. Midgley, has also proposed a Zambezi water project through the southern part of Botswana at about half the cost of the Lesotho scheme.

Engineers in Namibia also have called for a Zambezi water project which would bring 1.5 billion cubic meters through the Caprivi Strip to the Black Nosob north of Windhoek. From there the plan includes the canalization of the Nosob down to the Orange River, or alternatively the construction of a canal to near Vryburg to the north. This scheme would also cost far less than the Lesotho project, according to Sarel Becker, the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] secretary of Namibia. Because of political aspects of the Namibia project, the HNP would prefer that alternative, Beceker said.

12571
CSO: 3401/185

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING SYSTEM INTRODUCED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 86 p 53

[Article by L Cpl D.R. Kneen]

[Text]

A computer-based radio communications training system, which simulates live situations in the classroom, was recently installed at 1 Signals Regiment in Heidelberg.

The simulator developed by Reunert Technology-Systems (Reutech) will allow for speedy and cost effective instruction of troops training in radio work, as it utilises hardware which costs only a fraction of the simulated equipment.

The computer, called the MAPS simulator, consists of an instructor's console incorporating a computer, an electronic switch and a VDU, all linked to training booths. Employing sophisticated, user-friendly software which is easily programmed and updated, the instructor can manipulate communications and alter simulated field conditions for up to 20 trainees at a time, monitoring their activities either as individuals or as part of a net.

The instructor can, for instance, alter signal to noise ratio, fading depth and rate, jamming, signal strength and time of day. He can access at a glance from his console how each trainee is coping with the changes.

The operator's cubicle comprises the front panel of a radio, a headphone and an appropriate interface.

Three different levels of training can be handled by the simulator: operator training, user training and network planning. Operator training teaches the basic use of the radio controls and their respective functions. Should the trainee operator set any control incorrectly, the instructor can detect the error at once. He can call the trainee via the radio line, send him a message via the display, or guide him to cope with varying situations. As a last resort, the trainee can press the "Help" button for immediate assistance.

One of the most useful exercises at this level is the simulation which can be dealt with in the space of an hour. In user training, real channel simulation of noise, poor signal strengths, interference, fading and jamming is introduced. The instructor can teach correct speech procedures and when using frequency hopping radios — synchronisation, monitoring individuals or channels. He can also teach jammer evasion techniques, net verification, late entry, and other communication procedures.

Network Planner Training is aimed at the signals planning level. The training or signals officer can set up a communications plan on a digitised terrain map. Using a control called "the mouse" to draw contours, vegetation and obstacles, he can create real or imaginary terrain in which radio stations are positioned, each characterised by a call sign and radio type.

The signals officer can then choose appropriate frequency and power, with the selection of antenna type as well as its direction and height above ground. The result is an overall communications picture where communication parameters can be evaluated, either as part of a net or in relation to one particular station.

Overall area suitability and enemy jam-vulnerable areas can also be fed into the computer to evaluate a plan drawn up for a specific time, with respect to resources placed at the planner's disposal.

A major benefit of the Network Planning mode is that real frequency and operational plans can be simulated and checked before being put into action — thus saving time and money and enhancing the probability of success. At the same time, possible alternatives can be evaluated.

A fourth mode being developed by Reutech for this flexible and expandable universal system is the simulation of equipment faults. The signaller is then trained to respond the fault symptoms generated by the system.

The major advantages of Reutech's MAPS Simulator are:

- Repetitive training of procedures.
- Intensive practice in handling difficult situations without the interference of external factors such as adverse weather or time of day.
- Flexibility with exercises ranging from simple two-way-nets to complex counter-insurgency and conventional warfare nets.
- Repeatable situations under predictable operating conditions.
- Instructors' collective experience built into the system.
- The encouragement of better log-keeping.
- Uniform training standards and trainee evaluation.
- Time and money savings.
- Client customisation.
- Superior communications systems training in vital areas where a single mistake in the field could prove fatal.

/9317

CSO: 3400/38

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PHYSICIST ABROAD -- Professor Willem Naude of the Physics Department at the University of Stellenbosch will leave Tuesday on a trip abroad, where from 25 to 30 August he will attend the International Conference on Nuclear Physics at Harrogate and, upon invitation, will present two papers on the nuclear structure analysis of the atomic nucleus ^{43}Sc . He will also visit nuclear laboratories in South America, America and Canada, England, Europe and Israel, and, upon invitation, will give lectures at some of them. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Aug 86 p 5] 8463

NUCLEAR SECURITY DRILL REQUESTED -- The Cape Town City Council wants to set up a large scale exercise, with involvement of the public, to seriously test the adequacy of its civil defense organization for action in case radioactivity from Koeberg were to enter the municipal borders. The City Council decided at its monthly meeting to ask the Nuclear Security Council to receive a delegation from the City Council with the request that arrangements be made for such an exercise. Dr John Sonnenberg has said that they have to show their cards to the public. An accident at the Koeberg nuclear power station is not unthinkable when you remember what happened in Russia. It is noted in a report that the city clerk told the executive committee that it is not always feasible in emergency planning to practice a complete emergency plan. There is, for example, a five phase plan to evacuate Seepunt. It is the custom to practice parts of the overall plan, so that in case of a disaster the subsections can be implemented in a coordinated manner. "Over the last two and a half years, 112 such partial exercises have been conducted. There were 17 civil defense exercises and 95 physical evacuation exercises," stated the report. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Aug 86 p 5] 8463

APPRENTICESHIP COURSE FOR BLACK SOLDIERS--Eight soldiers began the first-ever SADF tradesman apprenticeship for Blacks in July this year. The course, offered at 21 Battalion LWT in Lenz, offers Black Permanent Force soldiers the opportunity to qualify as tradesmen or mechanics according to National Technical Certificate standards. The course was the brainchild of Maj R. Viljoen, SO2 Manpower at the Directorate Technical Services, who drafted the course content and examination procedure. The eight trainee soldiers who registered for the course which began on 1 July, were selected from all over the country by the Directorate Technical Services and the Personnel Division. On completion of their apprenticeship they will return to their regional units. The tradesman course is divided into two phases. The first, a one-year course called the Technical Operators' Course, is aimed at improving the students' practical skills with tools as well as their

knowledge of engines. Lessons are given by Sgt W.J. Miller and Pte B.C.R. Gissing, with Maj Viljoen as the course co-ordinator. Instruction is given in all aspects of handiwork, from measurements to making a scribing-block. The students then execute these practically. If Phase One is successfully completed, the students are put before a second CSP selection board and, if chosen, begin their apprenticeship. This normally extends over three years and the student qualifies as a tradesman. A similar course begins in January next year. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 86 p 32] /9317

PENSIONS OF 'FORMER RHODESIANS' THREATENED--Pretoria--Numerous "Former Rhodesians" in South Africa will be forced to return to that country if the payment of pensions to South African citizens is stopped. The national secretary of the Rhodesia Association of South Africa, John Redfern, reacted to threats by Zimbabwe's prime minister Robert Mugabe, saying that such an action would have serious consequences, especially for senior citizens, invalids and the dispossessed. More than 40,000 pensioners are affected. "There are six categories of pensioners from Zimbabwe in South Africa, whose pensions vary between R15 a month, for persons who lived in the old Federation, to more than R2000 per month, for persons who worked for a long time and belonged to private pension plans," Redfern said. Former Zimbabweans in South Africa receive payments from Zimbabwe, formerly the Federation: widows pensions, annuities, disability payments and old-age pensions. It is unfortunately the case that the people who will be hardest hit if Mugabe carries out this part of his campaign of sanctions against South Africa will be senior citizens, the sick and dispossessed, who are entirely dependent on the pensions for their living, according to Redfern. Those who have lived in the republic for at least five years or who are South African citizens may be eligible for a South African pension. However, the old-age pension in South Africa only amounts to R200 per month. He further stated that Zimbabwe is not exactly a wonderful place to return to as far as standards of living and medical care are concerned, and they would not be welcome there anyway. [Text] [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 86 p 2] 12571

FORMER RHODESIANS HELP BREAK SANCTIONS--Johannesburg--South Africa is ready with a top team of sanction breakers who have already started implementing several plans to undermine the effects of sanctions. Most of the members of the team have a lot of experience from the past war of sanctions against Rhodesia and from oil and weapon embargoes here in South Africa. Various members of the team have already travelled abroad to activate their plans. The team is at work in almost every conceivable area of both import and export of South African products. Many of Rhodesia's top sanction breakers have lived in South Africa for several years and are being engaged by the team. In addition, there are also many people full of plans from our own country, plans which have been tried out. A reliable source told DIE VADERLAND that many of the plans which have already been received are so good that they will work without a hitch to ensure that the country in many cases will notice no effects of the sanctions. Our source stated that there still are many areas which have yet to be covered, and there are many exports through which sanctions can hurt the country if effective plans cannot be implemented soon enough. The nature of the matter makes it impossible for us

to reveal the plans and products involved. Our source believes however that there is no need for pessimism. As long as the plans are kept secret and are changed frequently, things will not be so bad. This however does not mean that we can blithely dismiss the sanctions, he said. "Other people are smart too, and we dare not underestimate them. South Africa does have a large number of export products that are not readily available elsewhere in the world, at least not at the reasonable South African prices. On the other hand, South Africa can get its hands fairly easily on products denied us by one country by going to another source," our source stated. [Article by Andre Verster: "Former Rhodesians Help"] [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Aug 86 p 1] 12571

PROPERTY FOR MORE TOWNSHIPS--Pretoria, 19 September, SAPA--The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning plans to buy some quarter of a billion rands of property in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area to establish more black townships, it was confirmed in Pretoria today. These townships, which would span some 14,000 ha, would be situated between existent "white" towns and the cities. A department spokesman said however, that the locations of these townships had not been earmarked yet. The department was still receiving objections to the proposed Norweto township north of Johannesburg, which had evoked strong opposition from white residents in the area. The spokesman said he could not comment on fears that the development would extend unrest, currently largely contained within black townships, to the industrial heart of South Africa. The amount of money required to buy up the required land had not been calculated, but with the high property prices on the reef it was expected to boost the bill of the project--even before earthworks and township development costs--to some R250 million rand. Once it became known that the department was looking for property, land prices could be boosted to make the project even more expensive. The authorities are however keen to involve the private sector to minimise state costs. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 19 Sep 86 MB] /12913

MINISTER ON NEW ID DOCUMENT--Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--The new uniform identity document would have no effect on the tri-cameral system or the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today. He was reassuring a Soutpansberg delegate to the Transvaal National Party Congress who wanted clarification on the effect of uniform ID on these two issues. Mr Botha explained that the ID was not regarded as proof of race, and for this reason the government had not objected to the removal of race coding from the new documents. When buying property the prospective owner had to make a declaration under oath as to his race. Particulars--"the full pedigree"--of all newly born babies were taken up in the population register. These particulars were freely issued in a birth document at any time. Similarly, voters rolls for the three houses of parliament were compiled from the register and not from ID's. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12913

ARMORED CAR FOR TOWNSHIP USE--Pretoria, 20 September, SAPA--The South African police were developing a smaller version of the Casspir armoured car used extensively in black townships to counter unrest, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Speaking at the Transvaal National

Party's Congress in Pretoria, he assured delegates in reply to discussion on a motion dealing with law and order that the police force was keeping up to date with the latest developments in technology. The SAP was continually working on improvements, sending senior officers overseas, where there was good access to other country's police forces. Mr le Grange gave no further details of the development of the smaller version of the Casspir, saying only it would still protect members of the security forces who were being fired upon with AK47 rifles, and other weapons, in the townships. The SAP had by now also acquired a "reasonable" number of helicopters around the country, as well as a number of water cannon for crowd control. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1341 GMT 20 Sep 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/31

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON FRG, BUTHELEZI CONNECTION

'Attack' By Ambassador-Designate

MB130428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 12 Sep 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has sent a sharp diplomatic response to the West German Government following an astonishing attack on him by the German Ambassador-designate to South Africa, Dr Hans-Gunter Sulimma.

Dr Sulimma, who heads Bonn's Africa desk, is reported to have said that Chief Buthelezi "ruled Kwazulu as a dictator," that South African extra-parliamentary groups were strongly opposed to him and that he could not understand the West German Government's preference for him.

And in a meeting in Ulundi this week the Kwazulu chief minister asked West Germany's Durban consul, Mr Dieter Sasse, to convey his "shock and dismay" to his government on what he called Dr Sulimma's "totally appalling" remarks.

The views were not only insulting to him and Inkatha but were damaging to the processes of negotiation and reconciliation, he told Mr Sasse.

They played right into the hands of black political factions which were striving all out to bring about a future South Africa which would be repugnant to every Western European sense of democratic decency.

He wondered what messages had been arriving in Bonn from the Federal Republic's ambassadorial and consular offices in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi invited Mr Sasse to investigate Inkatha's democratic nature, to formulate his views on whether or not he ruled Kwazulu as a dictator and to report accordingly to his government.

Reported Aid from 'Secret Fund'

Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] KwaZulu's Chief Buthelezi stands to receive a financial boost from the West German Government. The West German magazine, DER SPIEGEL, says a multimillion rand secret fund is being operated by the Bonn Foreign Ministry. Quoting so-called insiders, the magazine says the fund was established to support certain Latin American and African leaders specifically to back their candidacy in an election or to persuade them not to run. The report says the fund is beyond parliamentary control, and receipts are shredded to ensure diplomatic discretion. The fund apparently gets nearly 10 million rand a year. The West German Foreign Ministry has acknowledged the existence of the fund but has refused to comment on how it is used.

CSO: 3400/11

BUTHELEZI ATTACKS ANC SUPPORT FOR 'NECKLACING'

MB211229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT 21 Sep 66

[Text] Ulundi, 21 Sep (SAPA)--The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has attacked the ANC's new official top-level backing for "necklacing" as evidence of how apartheid has brutalised people.

Addressing thousands of scouts and officials of the boy scout and girl guide movements at the Mack Omega Shange annual rally at Ondini near here at the weekend, he warned that every black person who became dehumanised was helping apartheid to do "its dirty work."

Chief Buthelezi, quoting a London newspaper published last week, said that ANC Secretary-General Mr Alfred Nzo had now "openly blessed the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace." Mr Nzo had stated that the necklace had the backing of the external mission of the ANC as something that should be used against black people who allegedly "collaborated" with the government. This clashed with ANC President Oliver Tambo's recent assurance--given to the Nonaligned Movement Conference--that he regretted the use of the necklace because it put the ANC in a bad light. He cited the ANC secretary-general's official backing for necklacing as an example of how anger over apartheid had brutalised certain people and "distorted their very souls."

Chief Buthelezi said that the harshness of today's South African environment was forcing decisions from blacks about what their own stand should be. "As a black leader I tell you that there is no responsibility higher than to retain your humanity as young boys and girls embroiled in the struggle for liberation," he said.

If they accepted hatred, fear and violence as a means of imposing their wills on others they would be behaving no better than the way in which apartheid's bosses had always behaved, stated Chief Buthelezi.

He added that brutality was found only among the weak because they did not have the power of the people behind them. Black and white were so inter-dependent in South Africa that it would be a "shameful tragedy" if a non-racial, just society was not produced here. He suggested that this was what the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was about.

"I thank God that the majority of young black South Africans know what I say is absolutely true," Chief Buthelezi added.

/9604

CSO: 3400/11

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMANDER HANI EXPLAINS 'PEOPLE'S WAR'

EA132119 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
12 Sep 86

[Text] Compatriots, the leaders of our liberation struggle declared this year the year of the people's army and they called on us to consolidate the transformation of our armed struggle into a people's war. This is very vital at this stage, because in the recent past, we have managed to frustrate all the attempts by the enemy to emasculate our liberation struggle. Our armed struggle emerged stronger after all the attempts by the regime to put the clock of history back. Today, even the racists themselves admit that armed struggle is there to stay in our country. The enemy has been forced by the popular offensive to concede that it cannot defeat the ANC. This to us came as no surprise, because we knew our determination to make the ANC strong by reinforcing it without our best sons and daughters.

Last year, during the year of the cadre, thousands upon thousands of patriots of our motherland came out in their numbers and threw their weight behind the liberation struggle. It was a year which saw the greatest ever growth in the number of our people who joined the struggling ranks of the democratic movement on all corners of our country. All Botha's repressive measures, like the state of emergency, mass detentions, and secret killings could not intimidate our fighting nation. We are today at a time when thousands upon thousands of our people are prepared to confront the enemy of all fronts. It is therefore very vital that at this stage we build on the gains we made in the years before. All the cadres of our movement who took the front positions in the struggle must now be further organized in the final struggle.

At no time in the history of our country did it become so clear to us [words indistinct] for us to remove the apartheid system we had to take up arms [words indistinct]. Who did not see the need for us to avenge the blood of (Siko Muthi), (Andre Rajisila), and (Benjamin Muluki); and of the recent developments who of us does not see the need for avenging the blood of (Sikutule), (Clarence Payi), and (Moses Azoni)? Who does not see the need for us to take up arms and confront the perpetrators of the last week's Soweto massacres? All these atrocities of the enemy coupled up with our deep seated desire to be free have drawn thousands of our people to the firing line. More and more patriots are standing ready to take up arms against this monstrous system. Now is the time for all of us to join in the fighting. We

have reached the stage in our armed liberation struggle where the fighting against the forces of oppression and exploitation can no longer be left to the same combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe alone. The situation demands that all our people must come in. All of us must be parts of Umkhonto activities.

However, there are still some people who still maintain that Botha is too strong and that we cannot hope to defeat such a so-called powerful army in the continent. In explaining that aspect of our peoples war, the commissar of our army, Comrade Chris (Tendesile) Hani, says that although we, the oppressed, started this war at a disadvantageous position because the enemy is well entrenched, we however, have the advantage of numbers.

[Begin Hani recording] We, as the oppressed, to give this struggle a proper appraisal [words indistinct] many disadvantages. The first disadvantage is that we are fighting an enemy which is well armed, and enemy that has had a long time to organize itself into a formidable military power, the most formidable probably in Africa. For that reason we have what to fight this enemy? Then, what is our strongest weapon in fighting the enemy"? Our standard weapon in fighting this enemy is our numbers. The fact the majority, more than 70 percent of the people, are oppressed, therefore [word indistinct] they have no right whatsoever in making the laws of the country. They have no right whatsoever in shaping the economy of the country. In fact [words indistinct] therefore, the common denominator and that common denominator is around common grievances, around their common suffering. So, that is the first point to consider in a people's war. The fact that we have got this factor, this constant factor of the people, all angry, all bitter, all resenting the fact that they are oppressed.

Now, a movement which is the vanguard of that struggle to destroy the racist apartheid system has got to make use of this important factor of the majority of the people being oppressed, being exploited, being harassed and brutalized every day. Now, the ANC takes this factor into consideration in formulating its policies vis-a-vis a people's war. The first ingredient, comrades, therefore, in a people's war is the people themselves, the generating of an understanding that they themselves have got to sacrifice, they have got to be organized, they have got to support the struggle for liberation in a number of ways. [end recording]

This year has been declared by our vanguard movement as the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe. Comrade Chris in this discussion proceeds to explain the nature of the membership of this army. He mentions that combatants of this army are not conscripted people, but they represent the highest in political consciousness in the organization. They are those who have realized the need to face the enemy gun for gun, those who are prepared to learn the art of warfare.

[Begin Hani recording] The ANC has formed this army. This army is the army of the ANC, because the basic task of this army is to carry out the instructions of the ANC. This army is in Soweto, by the program, by the ideology, and by the principles of the ANC. To this army of the ANC, Umkhonto We Sizwe,

come the most committed cadres of the ANC, those who realize that the most important weapon to use against the enemy is the gun, that the time has come for those who have taken this important decision to understand modern weapons, to understand the rifle, to understand explosives, to understand mines, to understand mortars, to understand bazookas and other modern weapons.

[words indistinct] comrades, that those who take this decision are those who are the cream of the organization in understanding the need to make this important sacrifice, to deprive the enemy of what he has enjoyed so far--the monopoly of violence. The history of our people comrades, is the history where the enemy has had the entire monopoly of violence. Now what the ANC has done has been to change this old chemistry where the enemy has got the monopoly of violence by building its own army. Now this army, comrades, cannot succeed against the powerful enemy merely in direct confrontation with that enemy. Its success depends or revolves around the entire people playing a role in fighting that enemy, so that when we speak of the people's war we speak of drawing those multitudes into this struggle.

How do we draw these multitudes into this struggle? We do not merely draw them into actually participating in Umkhonto We Sizwe, because Umkhonto We Sizwe has got to be an army of those who have got a very high understanding of our struggle, those who are ready to make these sacrifices, those who are prepared to accept the hazard of this struggle, because the struggle has got hazards, hazards of complete commitment, hazards of living a certain type of life, hazards of depriving oneself of the day-to-day--you know--things that people often enjoy. In other words, comrades, it is a life of sacrifice. [end recording]

What Chris is saying is Umkhonto We Sizwe is the army of those who are highly conscious of the need to sacrifice. What, then, is the role of those who are not yet in its ranks? What is the role of an ordinary workers, an ordinary student, a man in the street, in the people's war? What supportive role can they play vis-a-vis the activities of Umkhonto?

[Begin Hani recording] Those others who cannot go into Umkhonto We Sizwe have got their own role in a people's war. Now, this role, comrades, is as follows: Our people have got to fight and fighting does not just mean having a weapon in your hands. Fighting means a number of things: It means, for instance, collecting information about the enemy. It means surveying his movements and finding a way of conveying this information to an organization in the underground. To those comrades who are everywhere in our country it is the duty of every South African patriot to fight so that this information is conveyed. This means, comrades, that when the fighters of Umkhonto We Sizwe knock at your door you must be ready to open the door, give them food; if they need a change of clothes give them the clothes. If they need you, for instance, to guide them to move out of a dangerous area, that is your duty. That is fighting a people's war.

It also means that we have got to organize in our own areas to confront the enemy in a number of ways: to fight, for instance, against high rents, to fight against undemocratic education, to organize youth into youth organizations, to mobilize our people to hate the oppressor, to influence our people against collaboration with the enemy so that we do not want to work with that enemy in any possible manner; we do not help the system of oppression to be effective. In other words, comrades, we feel that millions of our people should be drawn into the struggle at a number of levels, that those who have got to generate a political consciousness of patriotism, of hatred of the system of oppression. [as heard]

If you are a worker, for instance, what are your main tasks in a people's war? Your main task in a people's war if you are a worker is, first of all, to belong to a democratic trade union to fight for the basic rights of the workers, to fight against exploitation, to demand better wages and better working conditions, to ensure that in your factory there is an effective trade union on the shop floor with stewards who are very, very, you know, conscious of the needs of the worker in that particular factory.

That is not enough. It is your duty to form the barracks of the ANC in that factory, underground cells of the ANC. It is your duty to monitor what the ANC is saying to the oppressed people of our country and be ready to carry out those instructions of the ANC. It is also your duty to begin in a small way to set up units of Umkhonto We Sizwe by involving the most conscious of the workers in that factory where you work. There are a number of things you can do. The enemy, comrades, should not just be fought because they have got a gun, or a pistol, or a grenade, or so on. We must be very creative and inventive. We must devise ways effectively [words indistinct] of making the machinery of oppression and exploitation very difficult [passage indistinct]. For instance if we are working in a factory which produces weapons, vehicles--trucks which are used by the army and police against us, against the people, against the oppressed people--you must ensure that there are frequent breakdowns in those machines you operate. You can clog some of them by using sugar and sand. What is important is that if that particular factory produces, for instance, a month a hundred trucks, you will have contributed in this people's war. If, for instance, that factory produces 20 or 30 tanks a month--this is a general example I am using--for a people's war, comrades, draws into the struggle all the oppressed.

The youth, for instance, in our country recently in the same period have been actually carrying out the aspects of the people's war. They have been clearing our townships of collaborators of the black police and black councillors, those puppets and agents of the regime who make it easy for the regime to implement its policies. That is people's war. It is not a complicated concept. It is the people, all of them, participating in dealing with the enemy, in destroying his buildings, those administration buildings where the enemy, for instance, plans all his punitive measures against us. [end recording]

In July last year, following the imposition of Botha's state of emergency, the ANC called on the oppressed to spread the war into white areas. In our discussion, the army commissar also explained this aspect, noting that in fact these white colonels and generals are the ones who cook up these plans which are used against us, which are used against our struggle. Although we shall continue eliminating the agents of the enemy within our midst, it is important, says Comrade Chris Hani, to spread the theater of war into white areas.

[Begin Hani recording] We must not just confine our activities against the enemy where we stay. We must take this people's war into the ranks of the enemy. We must [words indistinct] the police in Diepkloof, (Umkhulu), (Konanda) (West), Guguletu, in Kwazekela, New Brighton, Breede, Kwa Mashu, who are uncomfortable. Those who are staying in Lower (Porton) in (Hillsborough), (Manchi), and other places; those who are staying in the suburbs of Durban, or Cape Town, or Bloemfontein, or Grahamstown, or Port Elizabeth; those, comrades, who are making this system operative. Those police, the white police, who are [word indistinct] because they are in charge of the situation, must be made to feel the wrath of the masses. So we must not fear to show Botha that the [word indistinct] that they are wrong when they say that we are just fighting other blacks. That actually we are fighting that system, but that system is also using blacks, so there is nothing wrong with dealing with collaborators. One must go beyond that. [end recording]

The other weak point in our offensive against the enemy has been the confinement of our offensive in the [words indistinct] urban areas. Comrade Chris then stresses the need for us to spread our war into the rural areas. He says more and more combatants must be recruited from the rural population and the war itself must reach these areas and that puppet administrations must face the same fate faced by their puppet urban councillors.

[Begin Hani recording] But again, comrades, I think when we discuss people's war we must be very conscious of the need to draw all our people, not only the people in the urban areas. There is an imbalance in terms of our activities, because we have not begun to deal with the rural areas in terms of [words indistinct] because all of the rural areas are important for the regime. Already the regime has established a system of apartheid government. They have drawn [on] the black sheep, the black middle class in the rural area, then coopted them into the system of oppression. The rural areas, comrades, and farms, and everywhere must also get the attention of our organization of the patriotic forces in preparing for a people's war. Those people must be involved. We must establish the underground of the ANC. We must build the units of MK in the rural areas as well. They must begin to act there so that the level of the development of our struggle, though we know it can never be even, but still we must bridge the gap, must narrow the gap rather between, you know, the tremendous steps in organization in activity we have taken in the urban areas, we must begin to do the same thing in the rural areas.

So that, comrades, when we speak of a people's war, a people's war in a way is the involvement of the entire people. In other words, the conscious efforts of everybody who is oppressed is dealing with the enemy in a number of ways. I have just given a few examples. It is your duty, comrades, to enrich this concept of a people's war on the ground where you are working by ensuring that every ounce of our energy is used against the enemy on a daily basis. So this is our major advantage, in fact of drawing on all the resources of our people. And our people number millions, so that we can act against the enemy. We create also conditions comrades where our army should grow. The people's army must grow within our own country by people taking their own initiative to establish MK units. Our MK units which are already existing inside the country will find ways and means of getting in touch with those units which have been created out of the initiative of the people. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/8

SOWETO MAYOR'S SUSPENSION RENEWED FOR THIRD TIME

MB121346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Sep (SAPA)—The Mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, was suspended for a third consecutive term of 45 days by the Soweto council yesterday pending investigations against him about shack dwellers in the township. Mr Ambition Brown, the public relations officer of the Sofasonke Party of which Mr Tshabalala is president, said: "There is bound to be a reaction in the party to this. During a meeting of the council yesterday the public was ordered out of the gallery. This is completely wrong, because people must see what is going on in the council. Many people came to the council to find out what was going on. Mr Tshabalala has a lot of support in Soweto. The people come to council meetings to hear Mr Tshabalala because he helps people. The council is holding the issue about the shacks against him, but he helped more than 2000 people with some form of accommodation. That is precisely why he has the support of the people. When the council took a decision to suspend Mr Tshabalala again, we found it unbelievable. How can a council function for 135 days without a mayor? There is something wrong somewhere," Mr Brown said.

A source in the council said the meeting went into closed session to discuss Mr Tshabalala's suspension.

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CSO: 3400/8

SOUTH AFRICA

CROSSROADS REFUGEES REFUSE TO MOVE TO KHAYELITSHA

MB120704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0655 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 12 Sep (SAPA)--Refugees from the devastated areas of Crossroads and KTC are living in "terrible conditions" in and around Nyanga but are still "absolutely determined" not to move to Khayelitsha.

A Progressive Federal Party unrest monitoring action committee member and MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said he had spoken to dozens of refugees yesterday and found them "totally committed" to moving back to the land they fled when attacked by "witdoek" [white scarves] vigilantes earlier this year.

"It's a political decision. They feel they have been robbed and that they must win their land back," Mr Van Eck said.

A new generation of squatter leaders was emerging to voice the peoples opposition to moving to Khayelitsha.

One woman told him: "They have won so many times. They can't win again. If we move to Khayelitsha, they will have won again."

Churches and welfare organizations who have been sheltering refugees have been forced to ask them to leave as funds and resources run out. Thousands of people are believed to be squatting all over Nyanga and in the bush between Kipfontein Road and Nyanga.

Mr van Eck said a group of refugees had set up a temporary camp on the dunes near the community services offices, formerly the western Cape Administration Board. "Another group have set up a shantytown on Oscar Mpetha Square in the middle of Nyanga.

"It is symptomatic of their resolve not to go to Khayelitsha that they are prepared to live under these conditions," Mr van Eck said.

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CSO: 3400/8

CONCERN GROWS OVER FORCED REMOVALS IN PRETORIA

More Than 15,000 People Threatened

MB171621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 17 Sep (SAPA)--More than 15,000 people from two farms north of Pretoria are to be forced off their land despite the government's declaration that force removals are over. Meanwhile more than 10,000 others face loss of their South African citizenship following the threat of inclusion of their land into Bophuthatswana.

A press conference today heard leaders of the 15,000-strong communities of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein near Pretoria denounce government plans to hand over their land to Bophuthatswana and to move them to Rust Der Winter--an area to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. "We do not want to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, as under threat government we will be very much oppressed," a spokesman told the press. "We want to stay where we are," he said. In terms of the borders of particular states extension bill--passed on September 5 by all three houses of parliament--the two areas have been placed under Bophuthatswana.

In correspondence earlier this year with Mr Ben Wilkens, deputy minister of development and land affairs, a Bloedfontein representative said: "The tribe is not prepared to move to Rust Der Winter because they love their farms and they are happy."

Residents of Bloedfontien and Geweerfontien first read of the removal plans in the press despite government statements that the communities had agreed to cooperate with the move. Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, told the press that white farmers in the Rust Der Winter area earmarked for the removed communities "have not been consulted." A statement from a white farmer in the area described the move as "against the people's desire... we plead for a reprieve."

Two other Transvaal communities affected by the borders of particular states extension bill are Braklaagte--a community of about 10,000 in the Marico District--and the Machakaneng of the farm Boschfontein near Brits. Both areas face incorporation into Bophuthatswana. According to their spokesmen,

both communities have a history of resistance to force removal. Mr Papsi Sebogodi, spokesman for the threatened area of Braklaagte said: "We have fought against removal in the past and then we heard rumors that our land had been earmarked without our consultation. We fear ill-treatment after incorporation into Bophuthatswana. We may lose our jobs and our future," he said. Mr Simon Mpane of Machakaneng said: "Machakaneng bought this land in 1870, why must we now join a land that is ten years old? The homeland cheats people of their land. Where will people work in Bophuthatswana because it cannot provide jobs and promotes poverty and oppression."

Official Refutes Reports of Forced Removals

MB181353 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 18 Sep (SAPA)--Reports are not true that thousands of residents of the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontien are being forcibly removed from their land, the deputy minister of development and land affairs said today. Mr B.H. Wilkens said reports of forced removals at the two farms north of Pretoria to an area called Rust Der Winter were "devoid of truth." He said the reports stemmed from the borders of particular states extension amendment bill which was passed by parliament earlier this month. The bill provided inter alia that Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein may be transferred to the Republic of Bophuthatswana by proclamation.

Press reports this week said the 15,000-strong mainly Ndebele-speaking residents of the area denounced the government's intention to incorporate Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein into Bophuthatswana and forcibly remove the residents to Rust Der Winter--an area earmarked for incorporation into Kwandebele.

Mr Wilkens said the farms belonged to the Bagatla tribe of Chieftainness Regina Moepe who "made strong representations" for the incorporation of Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein into Bophuthatswana. The press reports claimed an ownership dispute between the present residents of the farms and Chieftainness Moepe--a member of the Bophuthatswana parliament. The residents purport that when the farm was sold to the workers in 1917, a chief was officially required to sign the title deed. Their Chief Motellane was too far away and a nominee, Chief Robert Moepe of the Bagatla, was called in to sign. They said a meeting was called in 1948 between the residents and the then chief of the Bagatla, Chief Patrick Moepe, where the deed of transfer was handed back to the residents of the two farms.

Mr Wilkens said after consultations between the South African Government and the governments of Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, it was decided to "accede to the request" of the chieftainness to incorporate the area into Bophuthatswana. Mr Wilkens said although there "might be a minority of the inhabitants who would prefer the incorporation of the two farms into KwaNdebele," it was not the intention of the South African government to force them to move elsewhere. He said they could continue to reside there if they wished as they had since 1929 when the land concerned was acquired by the tribe.

At a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein community spokesmen quoted correspondence earlier this year with Mr Wilkens' department where residents said they were "not prepared to move to Rust Der Winter because they love their farm and they are happy."

They said they had never been consulted on incorporation.

Should, however, there be inhabitants who are "prepared to move" following the incorporation of the two farms into Bophuthatswana, Mr [name indistinct] said they could approach the department which would "then make land available for settlement." He said these inhabitants would be compensated for "any losses they may have suffered."

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CSO: 3400/8

BRIEFS

STEVE BIKO MEMORIAL SERVICE--Pretoria, 12 Sep (SAPA)--Spirited singing marked a small memorial service held in Pretoria today for black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, who died in police custody exactly nine years ago. Officials from the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Azanian People's Organization and the Azanian Students Movement led the service, attended by about 35 people, in the Willie Theron building in Bosman Street. The songs were interspersed with poetry readings. Similar services were scheduled to be held today in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86 MB] /9738

URBAN DEVELOPMENT TALKS--Delegates from South Africa and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] countries held talks in Pretoria today on urban development and housing. At the talks, which were chaired by the chairman of the South African Housing Commission, Mr W.J. Van der Merwe Muree, South Africa proposed the establishment of a small practical housing project in each independent national state. It is suggested that the project be used to demonstrate and practice the application of housing strategies. In a statement released after the talks, the secretariat for the multilateral cooperation in southern Africa says the South African White paper on urbanization formed the basis of discussion. It says the training of town clerks and treasurers in southern Africa was identified as a priority. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86 MB] /9738

BLACKS PROPERTY RIGHTS--Blacks are able to acquire full property rights in certain residential areas in terms of the Development of Black Communities Amendment Act, which came into effect earlier this week. The director of community development of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr (Piet van Heerden), said in Pretoria that the legislation gave blacks the right to own property in proclaimed towns, on trust lands and in the six self-governing states. In terms of the act, the rights, to leasehold can be converted to full property rights in such areas. Mr (Van Heerden) said the amendments to the existing acts and the accompanying regulations were a breakthrough because the public sector had worked closely with the private sector in preparing them. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

ENERGY AUTARCHY SAID ASSURED BY NEW TECHNOLOGIES, STOCKPILING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
21 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by ff., Capetown: "South Africa's Energy Plans Reach Beyond the Year 2000. Paper on Energy Supply Submitted to Parliament. Government Believed To Have Stockpiled Large Supplies of Oil"]

[Text] The South African Mining and Energy Ministry submitted to a Parliament meeting in Capetown the draft of a comprehensive plan for the development of energy resources in the Cape republic which extends far into the next millenium. The center pieces of this "draft white paper" are articles on ways to save energy, on the efficient use of coal, the development of nuclear energy, on more research on fossile materials, the examination of the usefulness of renewable energy resources, and on new technologies such as the use of electric vehicles, the establishment of additional manufacturing plants for synthetic fuels as well as the observation and possible support of the development of synthetic fuels on an international basis, and last but not least, the advancement of inter-governmental cooperation in the energy sector, especially in the an area south of the Sahara.

Involved in these research efforts is the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) who, in 1985, received 30 million rands (1 trade rand equals about DM 0.84) in funds from Pretoria and private business.

In order to intensify this research, Mining and Energy Minister Dr Adrie Stein recommended at the World Energy Conference (S.A. National Committee) that considerable new funds be made available through, among other things, a surtax on the sale of gasoline and diesel fuel, on domestic consumption of coal and, finally, on the sale of electricity by the Escom electric power company. He stated that the primary focus must be on preserving existing resources and on their more efficient utilization. Escom has completed its restructuring, and in the future, the company will operate in line with the most advanced private-business views, he added.

The oil supply of the Cape republic is assured, emphasized the minister, and nuclear energy will play an increasingly important role in meeting the country's needs; by the year 2000, another nuclear plant will become necessary in the western Cape region. Escom representatives added that after 2030, all new power plants on the Cape would be nuclear plants; and 19 different locations near and around the port city of Port Elizabeth are being scrutinized as to their suitability.

The nuclear plant Koeberg, which was established by the French company Framatome and is situated 30 km north of Capetown, operates with two reactors, each producing 965 megawatts. In the final essence, every newly planned installation depends on the relationship between the Boer republic and the Western industrial countries, especially its relations with France and the United States, where a license issued by Washington would be the decisive factor, at least under present building conditions. According to Dr Danie Steyn, Pretoria has approved the construction of a new nuclear research installation near the township of Gouroupa, close to the Gouritz river delta on the southern Cape. The white paper states that the search for additional uranium deposits will be intensified, especially for exports and the production of enriched metal. The FINANCIAL MAIL reported on this subject that the Pelindaba uranium enrichment plant is still expected to become operational this year.

In 1985, only 1 percent of South Africa's energy requirements were met by nuclear energy, 82.4 percent by coal or coal gasification, 10.4 percent by mineral oil, 6.1 percent by wood, and 0.1 percent by hydro-electric power. The geological survey of the Mining Ministry estimated South Africa's coal reserves to be 110 billion tons; 51 billion tons can be mined with the help of present-day technologies. The optimal and rational utilization of these reserves is of the greatest strategic importance, according to the paper submitted to Parliament. Hence taxation of this energy sector will be adapted to cause a minimum of friction. The total production of coal was 168 million tons in 1985, of which 77.8 million tons were consumed by Escom, and 44.3 million tons were exported. The most recent reports indicate that Denmark and France, whose combined purchases in 1985 totalled 9 million tons of hard coal, have stopped doing business with South Africa.

For over 10 years, South Africa has stockpiled oil, which reportedly is stored in abandoned mine shafts; any information on this is confidential. However, inofficially it became known that Pretoria has made unusually large oil purchases during the first quarter of 1986; hence President Botha's statement that South Africa could survive any oil boycott is credible. With the inclusion of a third drilling island, Pentow Skua, the search for oil and natural gas will shift from the Mossel Bay area to the west coast, the state-owned Southern Oil Exploration Company Soecor announced. Since the existing refineries are not used to capacity, the white paper says, there are no plans for new refineries; instead the existing pipeline net will be expanded.

In 1985 (1984), the Trek refinery, 52 percent of which is owned by the Gencor concern, had 675 (472) million rands worth of sales and a net profit of 27.2 (23.0) million rands. Shell South Africa stated in July 1986 that, in 1985, its capital investments in the Cape country increased by over 1 billion rands, sales climbed over 40 percent over those of the preceding year, operating costs by 25 percent, marketing costs by 20 percent, and that, due to the decline in the value of the rand, its production costs went up by 31 percent.

Chemical production and the export of coal showed above-average growth. While strictly rejecting the policy of apartheid, Shell SA sees no compelling reason

for abandoning its business in South Africa, company director John Wilson said on 9 July in the course of a discussion with BUSINESS DAY. Soekor confirmed as recently as in May 1986 that it is using natural gas from its Mossel Bay deposits for the production of chemicals and fuels; however, the 4.8 billion rand project seems to have been the cause for some concern in view of the oil price decline and, at the very least, more feasibility studies will be undertaken, a spokesman for the Mining Ministry said. Whenever economic and strategic considerations balance out, the latter would probably be the decisive factor.

Some engineers, including the Jan Hoogendoorn consulting firm, expressed the view that the construction of another--the fourth--coal-gasification plant, patterned on Sasol, might be more advantageous; with a production capacity, equal to that of the Mossel-Bay installation, i.e., 25,000 barrels of fuel a day, it would be possible to save 1 billion rands. The statement that 70-80 percent of the Mossel Bay costs had been spent domestically and therefore had provided considerable stimulus to the domestic economy were also questioned. In any case, in 1986, some 21.3 million rands were made available to Engineering Management Services Offshore (EMSO), a joint venture of the South African concern Murray & Roberts and the British firm Crawford & Russell International, for the preparation of construction designs for the Mossel-Bay project's off-shore segment. Exploitation of the enormous Kuda natural gas deposits in the Oranje river delta is faced with the problem that some of the deposits extend into Namibian territory and that this may cause political difficulties.

In 1986, the cheapest electricity was supplied by the Escom electric company which charged 5.81 cents per kilowatt-hour, according to the consulting firm National Utilities Services. In fiscal year 1985, Escom, with total assets of 31.1 (24.4) billion rands, showed 2.48 (1.92) billion rands in earnings and 2.14 (1.91) in expenditures. It earned 4.63 (3.83) billion rands from the sale of electricity, Board Chairman John Maree announced. Under his direction, the top-heavy organization cut its inventories by 1.4 billion rands and its overblown workforce by 6,000 to a total of 60,000. Since consumption increased at a somewhat slower rate than was estimated several years ago, Escom is building six new electric power plants at a slower pace. Each plant costs about 3.5 billion rands (allegedly at 1984 prices), the most important foreign suppliers being the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain and the United States.

By delaying construction, the company was able to cut its capital requirements for the next four years by 1.2 billion rands. Escom's power production, totalling 25,456 megawatts, is expected to rise to 33,703 megawatts by 1990, and to 37,986 megawatts by 1998 to reach 43,000 megawatts in the 2020's. At the end of this year, Escom will test a new cooling method by putting 294 9-meter-diameter electric ventilators into service. The FINANCIAL MAIL reports that the company is going to replace the existing cooling towers and improve the efficient use of coal energy while reducing the consumption of water.

SALARY, INFLATION GAP REPORTED WIDENING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

THE gap between salary increases and inflation has widened to an all-time high with increases for all race groups lagging the inflation rate by 5,8 percent, according to the results of the 1986 general staff salary survey released yesterday by the remuneration division of P-E Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd.

The survey, undertaken from data provided by over 1 000 organisations employing approximately 1 200 000 staff of all race groups, showed that the overall percentage increase in basic salary levels for all race groups for the period June 30, 1985 to July 1, 1986 was 11,1 percent.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the same period was 16,9 percent, reflecting the 5,8 percent lag.

"This gap is the worst

in memory," said Miss Jane Ashburner, manager of the division. The picture became even more dismal, she added, when one considered that since the effective date of the survey, the CPI had risen to 18,2 percent.

This lag in salary increases started in 1983 and had continued at an alarming rate ever since. As inflation had been spiralling, companies had been restricted from granting significant increases by the severe financial restrictions they had been operating under.

Until 1982, the CPI had been used as one of the most important guides when determining salary and wage increases. "Forces of circumstance have now dictated, however, that companies' financial results be the prime measure taken into consideration when determining increases," she said.

The survey showed that whereas last year the lowest movement was recorded for Whites, this year Coloureds received the lowest salary increases at 10,4 percent. However, the movement for Whites was not far ahead at 11,0 percent.

Blacks moved from the top position in the salary and wage increase stakes to second place behind Asians. The salary movement for Blacks was 11,3 percent while that for Asians was the highest of all race groups at 11,6 percent. Last year Blacks received 12,3 percent and Asians 10,7 percent.

Miss Ashburner said the fact that increases for non-Whites have come closer to those for Whites indicated that the socio-political factors that had largely determined wage increases for non-Whites in the past had generally been shelved and replaced by the hard economic realities brought

about by the recession.

Looking at the cumulative increases against the cumulative inflation rate over the past five years, the survey showed that no-one had kept pace with inflation.

The cumulative CPI for this five-year period was 97 percent. Blacks came the closest to this with a cumulative wage increase of 91 percent, followed by Asians at 90 percent, Coloureds at 80 percent and Whites on the lowest rung at 73 percent.

"Salaries have, in fact, not kept pace with inflation for the past 10 years in the case of Whites," said Miss Ashburner.

The cumulative percentage pay increase for the past 10 years for Whites was 199,3 percent against a cumulative CPI for the same period of 255,0 percent.

"There has been a dismal run on salaries over this period," she said. — Sapa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/37

SOUTH AFRICA

GOLD INCREASE EXPECTED TO REDUCE INCOME TAXES

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English on 21 September 1986 carries on page 15 Harry Schwarz's "Talking Cents" column of the "Review" section in which Mr Schwarz says that with the increased taxation from gold and platinum mines, the government should reduce income taxes, spend more, or put the money away for reserves or specific problems. "Reduced tax would increase disposable income, and with inflation still at high levels, despite economic fundamentals which should be bringing prices down, some relief could assist consumer demand in nominal terms, if not real terms." Schwarz says that concerning the state expenditure, this can be correctly channelled into job creation to improve the quality of life, and thereby restore national stability.

/9604

CSO: 3400/33

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYED REPORT 'EXAGGERATED'--The director general of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said allegations that there are 6 million unemployed people in the country are a gross exaggeration. Dr Van der Merwe told our Pretoria news staff that the official figure, with the exclusion of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] countries, was about 700,000, although several economists were of the opinion that a more realistic figure was between 1.7 and 2.0 million. However, these figures included the TBVC countries. He said that unemployment remained a serious problem which despite the government's attempt to bring relief was also the responsibility of the private sector. Dr Van der Merwe said the rapid population growth and the influx of illegal work seekers from neighboring states were aggravating the problem. Referring to the repatriation of illegal workers, he said that every effort was being made to trace the approximately 1.3 million people and to remove them from the labor market. Dr van der Merwe said that in his opinion the unemployment problem would not be solved immediately but pointed out that the government had granted 1000 million rand since June last year for the relief of the problem. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

FREE TRADING AREAS IN EAST LONDON--Pretoria, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Three free trading areas have been proclaimed in East London, one of which is in the center of the city, the director general of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, said in Pretoria today. Details of the areas appear in the Government Gazette, as well as notification of the establishment of another free trading area in Nigel. In terms of the proclamations, certain sections of the group Areas Act are not applicable in these areas to enable members of all race groups to "occupy, use or acquire buildings, land or premises," for trading purposes. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

SPANISH AIRLINE DISCONTINUES FLIGHTS--Johannesburg, 19 Sep (SAPA)--Spain's national airline, Iberia, tonight confirmed reports that it was withdrawing flights from South Africa from 1 November. Mr Venceslao Corral, Iberia's commercial vice-president for Africa, said the decision was a "pure case of economics." Speaking at a farewell function for tourism industry workers in Johannesburg, Mr Corral said Iberia had lost R20 million on its Madrid-Johannesburg route during the 1984/85 financial year, and the airline had already lost more than this during the current financial year. The move was part of Iberia's decision to cut back on all unprofitable routes and to utilise its stock of aircraft for newly opened lucrative routes to the Far East and the United States. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2101 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604



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22 OCTOBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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22 OCTOBER 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AID EXPANDS CENTRAL AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATION NETS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
30 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by W. An., Frankfurt: "More Telephones for Africa, Telecommunications Are Being Strongly Expanded in Central Africa With Foreign Financial Aid"]

[Text] As in the West African area, so also in equatorial Africa, efforts have recently been made to develop telecommunications. Significant investments in the telecommunications area are anticipated in the development programs and plans of the individual countries. Generally these are financed by means of individual organizations and individual industrial nations.

In Cameroon, the British firm Balfour Beatty Power Construction was commissioned to set up complete radio link systems and television facilities. The 260-km-long radio link systems in the southwest of the country will link the towns of Manfe and Bamenda as well as Douala, Buea, and Nguti through channels with 1260 telephone connections. The value of the contract for Balfour Beatty Power Construction is 7.4 million pounds sterling. The communications systems group of the British firm Ferranti Industrial Electronics booked a subcontract of 2.5 million pounds sterling, within the framework of this project, to deliver equipment for the directional radio links, which are to be completed this year.

In the spring of 1986, it was reported in Cameroon, that a special budget was to make provision, among other things, for investments in the area of telecommunications. In Bamenda, Mamfe, Nkongsamba, and Bafoussam, new telephone centrals are to be constructed, and those already existing in Eseka, Edea, Mbalmayo, Ngaundere and Garoua are to be expanded.

In February, 1986, the Federal Republic of Germany granted Cameroon a loan of DM 12.9 million, which is to be used for the radio equipment of the trans-Cameroon railway. The Credit Institute for Reconstruction (KfW), Frankfurt, further participated in the financing of the project with a financing credit of DM17.1 million. The total project will cost DM 30.3 million. The project of the Regie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroon (Regifercam), Douala, comprises the equipment of the trans-Cameroon railway Douala-Jaunde-Ngaundere, with train radio and the component section Jaunde-Ngaundere furthermore with a VHF directional radio link, as well as telephone and telegraph installations. The project is to be begun by the middle of 1987 and is to be concluded by 1989.

In the OPEC country of Gabun, investments amounting to about 58 billion frs CFA (100 frs CFA = about DM0.65) have been applied to telecommunications within the current five year plan (1985 - 1988). Of this, 42.55 billion frs CFA is for the telephone and television area. In particular, three directional radio links together with the required telephone centrals are to be erected. This first of all involves the north-east connection Oyem-Bitam-Makoku (12.50 billion frs CFA), secondly the southern connection Mouila-Ndende-Tchinbanga (10.0 billion frs CFA), and thirdly the south-east connection Ndende-Mbigou-Moanda (3.20 billion frs CFA). 5.85 billion frs CFA are destined for the expansion of the telephone and television network in several city sections of Libreville. 1.2 billion frs CFA are to be used to expand telecommunications in the coastal region, and 2.8 billion frs CFA are to be used to double the capacity of the directional radio link Libreville-Fourplace.

In the spring of 1986, Gabun received a credit amounting to 300 million francs from the French state-owned Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), Paris. This credit is to be used for procuring equipment for television, for the installation of telephone connections in Libreville, and for the modernization of the telephone networks in Franceville, Makara, Oyem and Bitam.

The American Export-Import Bank (Eximbank), Washington, DC, granted Gabun a credit of 13 million dollars in the spring of 1986, together with a cost-free supplement of 25 percent. These financial means are to be used for telecommunications via satellite. In the spring of 1986, it was further announced that Gabun is to install an observation station for the European space program Ariane. A corresponding agreement was signed with the European Space Agency ESA. The station will be sited in the neighborhood of the capital Libreville.

The African Development Bank and the African Development Funds, which have their head office in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), granted a credit of 20 million dollars to the Central African Republic in the spring of 1985, to finance three telecommunications projects. These concern first of all the construction of a directional radio link to neighboring Cameroon, secondly the construction of an international transit center, and thirdly the expansion of existing short-wave connections. The project manager is the Post and Telecommunications Ministry in the capitol city of Bangui. The above-mentioned French state Caisse Central de Coopération Economique (CCCE) granted a credit of nine million French francs in the spring of 1986 for 3500 new telephone connections in Bangui.

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CSO:3420/50

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR COTTON PROCESSING FACILITIES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
6 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by W. An., Frankfurt: "Money for African Cotton, Production Is Being Expanded and Modernized"]

[Text] Significant financial aid has recently been approved for the construction and modernization of cotton ginning systems, especially in the West African area. These finances have been approved by international organizations and by individual industrial nations.

The European Investment Bank (EIB), Luxemburg, has recently granted the Ivory Coast a loan amounting to 9.7 million Ecu (1 Ecu = about DM2.20). This is to be used for the erection of a cotton ginning installation by the Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CIDT), Bouake. The French state Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE), Paris, likewise is participating in the financing. The site of the installation will be Seguela in the middle west of the country, where cotton garnered within a radius of 88 kilometers can be processed. The installation is to be able to gin 33,000 tons of cotton per season when its production capacity is fully used. The basic equipment of the installation comprises four saw gins, cleaning and turnover equipment as well as two power units. There are already six cotton ginning installations on the Ivory Coast. The Ivory Coast is the most important West African cotton producer. For the harvest year 1985/86, a production of 213,000 tons of unginced cotton is expected, in comparison to 212,070 tons in the previous harvest year.

The CCCE has also committed itself in the People's Republic of Benin. In 1985, a total credit amounting to more than 3.75 billion frs CFA (100 frs CFA = approximately DM0.65) were awarded for the processing and storing of cotton. This involves the construction of two cotton ginning installations in Bani-koara and Bembereke in the province of Borgou, whose processing capacity can be expanded from 20,000 tons cotton annually to 30,000 tons later on. In the harbor region of Cotonou, halls with an area of 8,000 square meters are furthermore to be erected to store the cotton fibers.

At the beginning of 1986, Togo received a credit from CCCE amounting to 40 million French francs for the erection of a cotton ginning installation in

Atakpame, the center of the Togolesian cotton plantations. The French state Compagnie Française pour les Fibres Textiles (CFDT), Paris, is supporting Togo as well as other African countries in the development of cotton cultivation.

In Mali, in the spring of 1986, the new cotton ginning installation of the Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement Textile (CMDT) in Karagano, about 75 kilometers from Koutiala, was officially dedicated. Its processing capacity is 250 tons cotton per day.

The installation was erected by Somafrec Company and was equipped by Platt Lummus Company.

In the Republic of Chad, Cotontchad Company, by far the most important enterprise of the country, has planned investments amounting to 148 million French francs. These concern the modernization of four cotton ginning installations in Doda, Pala, Sarh, and Kyabe, as well as the erection of a new one in Moundou. Furthermore, eight silos are to be constructed, and the vehicle stock of the enterprise is to be renewed. Cotontchad itself will participate in the financing of the project with 40 million French francs.

In the island state of Madagascar, a project will presumably be concluded in 1987, which involves the modernization of a cotton processing installation and the expansion of a cotton plantation by about 650 hectares. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank group participated in the financing of the project of the firm La Cotonnière d'Antsirabe S.A. (Cotona), Antsirabé, with 6.65 million dollars. Other financing partners are the already-mentioned CCCE and the European Investment Bank (EIB). In April 1985, the latter approved a loan of 6 million Ecu. The entire investment for this project, which also involves renovation of the textile factory of Cotona, will amount to approximately 17.2 million dollars.

In Sudan, after Egypt the second largest African cotton producer, cotton production is concentrated in the area of the Gezira in the triangle between the White and the Blue Nile. Especially with the aid of Saudi Arabia, cotton production and processing should increase again. The Saudi Fund for Development, Riad, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), registered in Kuwait, jointly approved, in June 1986, an amount of 52 million dollars to finance a development project whose total investment need is quoted at 280 million dollars. At this time, invitations to bid on a first contract are being solicited within the framework of the Sudan-Gezira Rehabilitation Project. This concerns the turnkey-ready construction of two cotton ginning installations in Bageir and Meringan. The British firm Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Reading, was employed as consulting firm. The same firm has also undertaken the processing of the tendering documents. 56.8 million Saudi-Rial (1 Saudi-Rial = approximately DMO.62) are available to finance this partial project.

FRG ENGINEERING FIRMS DIRECT REGIONAL ENERGY PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
29 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by W. An., Frankfurt: "Energy Projects in African Countries, German Engineering Enterprises Participate in the Projects"]

[Text] German engineering firms have continued to participate successfully in the energy sector in African countries. They receive contracts to provide expert opinions and to perform studies, for planning work, for construction supervision, technical consultation, as well as the processing of tendering documentation. The energy projects are largely financed by international organizations and individual industrial nations, including also the Federal Republic of Germany. The German engineering consulting enterprise which recently has been committed in most African countries is the Decon Deutsche Energie-Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH, Bad Homburg v.d. H.

The new activity range of Decon in Africa extends over 11 countries. In the West African area, Decon received contracts in Mauritania, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Cameroon. The Mauritanian contract involved operation of the Boghe diesel power plant and short-term consultation in connection with this power plant. In Guinea, Decon monitored the construction involved with the renewal of the electrical power supply. In Guinea-Bissau, it was commissioned with producing an expert opinion concerning the accident in the Bissau diesel power plant. As a consortial partner, Decon was involved in Cameroon in working out a study concerning the construction of the Kaddey hydropower plant.

In East Africa, Decon booked new contracts in Somalia, Kenya, the Sudan, Mauritius, and Mozambique. In Somalia, this was a subcontract to provide an expert opinion concerning diesel generators. In Kenya, Decon was commissioned with working out an expert opinion concerning a wind power program. In the Sudan, Decon undertook consultation tasks involving the electrification of the Karima-Merowe region and the operation of the Karima diesel power plant. In the island state of Mauritius, it obtained a contract, as in Kenya, to furnish an expert opinion concerning a wind power program. In Mozambique, it was used in a project involving 19 mobile diesel units.

In southern Africa, Decon was active in Botswana as member of a consortium in the production of a master plan for energy supply. In Zimbabwe, it is providing

consultation for rural electrification. In North Africa, Decon worked out two wind power programs in Egypt. Lahmeyer International GmbH, Frankfurt, an affiliate of the Rhenish-Westfalian Electrical Works AG (RWE), Essen, has also been engaged in the North African area. Here, it received contracts in Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria. In Egypt, it was entrusted with working out a maintenance program for about 800 pumping stations, and in Tunisia for a special energy program. The World Bank financed the pump project in Egypt.

In Algeria, an international conglomerate under the management of Lahmeyer International GmbH. was commissioned with various engineering tasks for the construction of a thermal power plant in Jijel, which will obtain three turbo generator groups (210 megawatts each). The contract was concluded with the Algerian state-owned Sonelgaz and has a running time of six years. A major portion of the equipment will be delivered by the Soviet Technopromexport. Lahmeyer International GmbH performs its consultation tasks in its headquarters, at the customer's main administrative offices, and at the construction site.

In the Sudan, it was engaged by the National Electricity Corporation (NEC) in connection with expanding the Burri diesel power plant by two units (10 megawatts each). Four units (10 megawatts each) are already operating in this power plant. Lahmeyer International GmbH did the performance planning for the new project, worked out the tendering documents, and supervised construction, assembly, and start-up. The project, which is financed by the World Bank, is to be completed by the end of 1987. Lahmeyer International GmbH was also entrusted with consultation tasks connected with the erection of the first expansion stage of the diesel power plant during the period from 1979 to 1983. Another contract in the Sudan concerns the expansion of 33 kilovolt switching systems. In Botswana, Lahmeyer International GmbH, as a consortial partner, booked a contract to work out an energy plan.

Salzgitter Consult GmbH, Salzgitter, has recently obtained contracts in Guinea, Morocco, and Ethiopia, for energy consultation. In Guinea, the enterprise was employed to revitalize the hydropower plant Tinkisso I and its distribution network. Furthermore, Salzgitter Consult GmbH undertook consultation tasks for the future construction of the Tinkisso II dam and power plant, for a study of the hydropower potential of the Tinkisso river, and for determining the site for another hydropower plant.

In Morocco, Salzgitter Consult GmbH has been employed by the government office National D'Electricité (ONE), Casablanca, in connection with an energy producing project within the framework of a conglomerate. This project concerns conducting the Atlantic seawater through a 13 kilometer long tunnel into the Sebkhah-Tah declivity. The contract volume comprises the production of a feasibility study and of a detailed plan draft as well as the processing of tendering documents.

In Ethiopia, Salzgitter Consult GmbH was employed by the state Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA), Addis Ababa, in a project for the increased utilization of hydropower potential. This involves conducting water from the Amarti river over a 1550 meter long tunnel with a 3-meter diameter to the Finachaa river, where electric power generation is to be increased by 50 percent. Furthermore, an 18 meter high and 762 meter long dam is to be created at the Amarti river.

Fichtner Consulting Engineers GmbH and Company KG, Stuttgart, received a contract from the power supply enterprise Société Nigérienne d'Electricité (Nigelec), which involves its services in the construction of a 66 kilovolt open air line. The Agiplan Corporation for Industrial Planning, Mülheim/Ruhr, supervised construction of the thermal power plant in Ras Djinet, Algeria, about 70 kilometers east of Algiers. This power plant has an installed power of 704 megawatts and is being erected by a German-Austrian conglomerate under the management of Kraftwerk Union AG (KWU), Mülheim/Ruhr. The GKW Consulting Engineers for Water-Wastewater-Waste Technology GmbH, Mannheim, which is affiliated with the large construction firm Bilfinger and Berger Construction Corporation, Mannheim, has been employed in a project which is being financed by the Trade Institute for Reconstruction (KfW), Frankfurt. This concerns the equipment of existing wells in the northern and in the south province with solar-operated pumps. The project manager is the National Water Corporation, Khartoum.

Bartels Consult GmbH, Berlin, received a subcontract in Morocco concerning consultation tasks in connection with the power production for the diesel power plant. A subcontract was awarded in Cameroon to the Dr Eng Walter GmbH and Company KG Internal DIWI, Essen, to provide consultation for the electrical supply of the airport in Garoua in the north of the country. The Hydroplan Engineering Company mbH, Herdecke/Ruhr, was employed in Zaïre in a hydropower project.

Gehrmann Consult GmbH and Partners KG, Wiesbaden, is executing a subcontract in Egypt, which concerns the expansion of a thermal power plant in the Suez. The Federal Republic of Germany increased its credit line for this power plant by DM42 million in 1984. Before this, capital assistance was already granted in the amount of DM101 million. The first two blocks (150 megawatts each) started trial operation successfully in 1985. An international conglomerate under the management of the already mentioned Kraftwerk Union AG (KWU) is currently erecting a third block (300 megawatts) which presumably will become operational at the beginning of 1987.

8348
CSO:3420/50

BRIEFS

JOINT NATIONAL PROGRAM--There could be an increase in cooperation between Angola and the EEC in the technical and financial fields following the signing in Luanda this afternoon of a national investment program. The document signed today in Luanda contemplates investment in industry, agriculture, health, fisheries and transportation, among others, using the 95 million European currency units granted by the European Development Fund to be spent over a 5-Year period. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86 MB] /12913

STATE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has signed a People's Assembly resolution appointing 11 deputies to coordinate the commissions of the country's supreme organ of state power. Deputy Maria Mambo cafe will coordinate the commission of planning, finance, foreign trade, and international cooperation; Andre Pitra will coordinate the commission of agriculture, livestock production, fishing, internal trade, hotel industry, and tourism; (Jacinto Chipoupa) will coordinate the commission of construction, housing, transport, and communications; Pedro van Dunem, the commission of industry, energy, and petroleum; Deputy Francisco Magalhaes Paiva is the new coordinator of the commission of defense, security, and internal order; Pascoal Luvualu continues to coordinate the commission of health, work, social security, and social issues of the child; Afonso van Dunem continues to coordinate the commission of external relations; Roberto de Almeida retains the commission of education, science, culture, sports and [words indistinct]; Juliao Mateus Paulo will coordinate the commission of political and [word indistinct] issues; Kundi Paihama will coordinate the commission of citizen complaints and [word indistinct]; and Lucio Lara will coordinate the commission of the organs of the people's power. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86 MB] /12913

REPATRIATION RATE 'TREMENDOUS'--O Free Land of Angola, 1 October (KUP)--A former refugee in an interview granted to a KUP reporter in Jamba yesterday, said that the repatriation of Angolan refugees is continuing at a tremendous rate. He said that most of the repatriated refugees were youths who were promised financial means to study abroad. The older ones are often corrupted with large amounts of money, beyond their expectations, to buy several basic needed goods under the promise of a better life in Luanda. This year the maneuver started as early as the end of February and it is expected to intensify as the war gets tough against UNITA. The refugee said that the majority of refugees in the Maheba camp were only prepared to return when

Angola has a fully legitimate government. Some refugees wanted to come to the UNITA liberated areas, but the Zambian authorities have prevented them from doing so. This has forced some, like the interviewed refugee, to leave Zambia illegally for the UNITA liberated areas. Others who failed in their attempts, due to tight security, either remain or accept MPLA bribes and finally go to Luanda out of frustration. Nobody leaves the camp voluntarily. The same source concluded his statement saying that many repatriated youths are recruited into the MPLA forces, while some others are sent to Cuba and the USSR. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 1 Oct 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/85

BRIEFS

SWEDISH MINISTER ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation, Mrs Lena Hjelm-Wallen, has said the links between Sweden and Botswana are founded on the profound and solid ground of shared principles of democracy and liberty. Mrs Hjelm-Wallen was opening the Scania garage workshop at the Gaborone industrial site yesterday. Mrs Lena Hjelm-Wallen, who was in Botswana to attend the independence celebrations, said that a further expansion in economic cooperation has lent stability and expanded relations between the two countries. She said Sweden's support for SADCC has led to the construction of the microwave link between Francistown and Bulawayo, and was helping the upgrading of the railway system in Botswana. She said projects such as the Scania workshop in Botswana and other Southern African countries would help lessen political and economic dependence on South Africa. Earlier, when welcoming the minister, the Scania regional manager, Mr (Goran Highlander), said the workshop would provide a service to all Scania vehicles as well as training local mechanics and drivers. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /12913

DEVELOPMENT AID INCREASED--West Germany said it is to increase its development aid to Botswana from 35.3 million pula to 38.3 million pula to be used during 1986/87. A press release from the Federal Republic of Germany Embassy in Gaborone said the announcement was made by the secretary of state in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Mr Lengel on Monday. The announcement followed a meeting between Mr Lengel and the vice president and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, this week. According to the release, the 3 million pula grant increase will be used in the field of technical cooperation, it said the increase was prompted by the results of 20 years of excellent relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Botswana and the country's splendid performance in the field of economic cooperation between the two countries. Germany is also assisting Botswana with 300,000 pula in the locust control program and 1.5 million pula in the food assistance program. The money will be used to buy 3,000 tons of white maize from Zimbabwe. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /12913

STUDENTS REJECT BOYCOTT CALL--Botswana University students have rejected a Students Representative Council call not to participate in the celebrations of the country's 20th anniversary of independence on September 30. The SRC claimed that there was nothing to celebrate as, contrary to the slogan for the celebrations ("20 Years of Progress") there had been no real progress.

It said development was geared towards the interests of one privileged class while the rest of the population remained economically miserable. The SRC said that independence had brought a national flag, a national anthem and "a new exploitative class". At a student meeting, opponents of the SRC said that the celebrations should be seen as a gesture of appreciation of Botswana's 20 years of peace. A vote was taken and the SRC defeated.
[Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 11]/12828

CSO: 3400/84

EDITORIAL VIEWS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN OCCUPATION

N'Djamena INFO TCHAD in French 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Chadian Press Agency (ATP) editorial: "Laxity and Risk"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the Berlin wall that has been dividing the old German capital since 13 August 1961 as imposed by the Eastern totalitarian regimes, reminds us painfully of another situation, the one that Chad is living through.

Since August 1983 the expression "the 16th parallel that divides Chad in two" has been taking shape in international media as a substitute for the true border between Chad and Lybia, which is located farther North, very far beyond Aozou. This was the month that al-Qadhdhafi had chosen to drop his air force's murderous bombs on the city of Faya, without pity and without discriminating among objectives; it was devastated and abandoned by its population. This was also the starting point for a wide conquest of Chad to which the Chadian National Armed Forces, assisted by a MANTA operation, have temporarily put a stop.

It was indeed 3 years ago to the day that the Lybian army progressively occupied half of Chad and set up there an administration directly controlled by Tripoli. In the BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti] area, Lybia is acting as if the partition of Chad had been accomplished. The Chadians will never resign themselves to that. But there is good reason to fear that the way in which this situation is continuing keeps postponing the recovery of our rights as we face a country that does not hide its ambitions.

International diplomacy has been dragging its feet since the occupation of Aozou in spite of the creation in 1977 of an OAU ad hoc committee on this matter and in spite of our government's numerous complaints to the United Nations. This laxity has undoubtedly encouraged Lybia to push further.

MANTA and Epervier have arrived, and Chad is still divided and its Northern part still occupied. The OAU seems to be only now awakening as it has finally decided to reactivate an ad hoc committee created 10 years ago to pass judgment on a violation of its charter by one of its members. But what can it do, since we know that Berlin is still divided by the Soviet presence without the UN doing anything whatsoever about it, Korea is still operating as two separate states and Vietnam was only reunified through warfare. Historical examples amply demonstrate that diplomatic posturings and encouraging statements have had their day. And Chadians would like to stop seeing the situation drag on for ages without running the risk of witnessing the dismemberment of their nation by a territory-hungry madman. We do not want to be counted among the countries whose reunification is being vainly pursued. This is an evil that must be prevented for the sake of the African continent's future.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH EGYPT RESTORED

Cabinet Decision Announced

NC301145 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Djibouti, 30 September (AFP)--Djibouti officially restored diplomatic links with Egypt Tuesday after a break since 1979 following the visit of the late Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat to Jerusalem, an official announcement said here.

The decision was taken during the weekly meeting of the Cabinet.

The breach with Cairo was unofficially healed in October 1983, when a senior Egyptian diplomat made a visit to Djibouti.

'Search For Arab Unity' Aided

NC301232 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Djibouti, 30 September (AFP)--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah said Tuesday that the restoration of diplomatic links at ambassador level would "aid the search for Arab unity."

He added that "most Arab countries have relations of every kind with Egypt" in spite of the economic and diplomatic boycott declared by the Arab League in 1979.

Mr Bahdon Farah said, "Egypt plays a key and essential role in the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem." The Palestinian Liberation Organization had close contacts with Cairo, he noted.

Djibouti receives substantial assistance from Egypt in various fields, notably in health care, where Egyptian aid workers are employed.

The visit of the then Egyptian foreign minister [title as received] Salah Basyuni in October 1983 followed a meeting between Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt at Ciaro Airport in June of that year.

Egypt's deputy foreign minister, Butrus Ghali, was also in Djibouti in December 1984.

President Couled received a message from President Mubarak last Sunday concerning "the situation in the Arab world and the development of the Palestinian question," sources said here.

/12913

CSO: 3400/106

ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES PRESSURED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Aug 86 p 4

[Text]

At the end of June, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced the forthcoming resumption, at an unspecified date, of "voluntary repatriation" of Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti. The refugees have recently been informed that, from September 1, they can register themselves as "departure applicants."

Judging from a note from the minister of the interior, Youssouf Ali Chirdon, dated July 29, it seems that the Djibouti government has started to exert strong pressure on the refugees in an effort to persuade the majority of them to leave the country. In his note, the minister said that all those refusing to be repatriated voluntarily would have to file an individual application asking for their refugee status to be extended. The note said that all Ethiopians who lose their refugee status will have to leave Djibouti without hope of any help from the authorities. A special committee will examine the applications, and its decisions cannot be appealed. Ethiopians who succeed in retaining their refugee status will be issued with a new refugee card in which, for the first time, their children's names will be included. Additionally, the authorities plan to swiftly gather together all the holders of these new cards and place them in a new camp, to be created in the Obock region. As from January 1 1987, former refugee and ration cards will no longer be valid.

I.O.N.- It is clear, from reading this document, that Djibouti, faced with a serious economic crisis (see I.O.N. No. 243), has decided to rid itself of most of the estimated 20,000 Ethiopians who refused to take part in the first voluntary repatriation operation, conducted from February 1983 to November 1984 under the U.N. High Commissioner. That operation, however, enabled more than 16,000 people to be moved to Harrargue, at the cost of considerable criticism as to the unsponsored character of the move. The pointed attack, made last week by Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou, which referred to foreigners living on Djibouti soil, can be attributed to the seriousness of the economic crisis gripping the country, and to the temptation to find a scapegoat.

/9274

CSO: 3400/107

POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY VIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

[Text]

Presidential elections in Djibouti do not take place until the middle of next year, but the contest to succeed President **Hassan Gouled Aptidon** is already becoming violent. One potential candidate has been given a life sentence *in absentia*, and allegations of attempted murder and financial mismanagement are flying around.

The fragile unity between the 100,000-strong Issa community and the 60,000 or so Afars is coming under strain¹. More dangerous, traditional disagreements between the two main Issa clans, the Abgal and the Dalol, are beginning to surface.² There are also signs that members of the main pre-independence liberation front, the *Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis* (FLCS) are hoping that the next election will provide them with the chance for power that they failed to get in 1977 at independence. All this, against a background of economic hardship, is giving considerable cause for concern to France which still retains its 4,000-man garrison and a naval base in Djibouti. Djibouti's position at the base of the Red Sea is an ideal place to keep a western flag flying between Ethiopia and South Yemen, both allied to the Soviet Union.

In fact, it is far from clear that Hassan Gouled will step down. The constitution says that the president can stand for two terms of office only. But the president was elected as the sole candidate of his ruling and single party, *Le Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès* (RPP), only in 1981. Prior to that, Hassan Gouled was appointed - not elected - as president at independence in 1977. Consequently he is legally eligible to stand again. Officially he is 71, though we believe his real age to be 76. He has had eye problems but is otherwise in good health, though there have been unconfirmed reports of minor heart difficulties. It is widely believed that he intends to

stand as the RPP's sole candidate in the 1987 elections and then resign within a few months having organised the succession that he wants.

There would be several potential candidates for the politburo of the RPP to look at, all of whom have already been trying to establish their credentials. All are Issa. The convention is that while the president is to be an Issa, the Afars will have the premiership. This has been largely a figurehead post since independence, and the Afars are likely to back whoever is prepared to make it more. The main presidential possibilities are six:

- **Ismail Omar Guelleh**, *chef de cabinet du président*. He is a Mamassen and the president's nephew, and believed to be the president's own choice. He was rather surprisingly pushed into the politburo in 1982. He has control of security. He is unpopular and is regarded as responsible for the crackdown against Afars in 1978-80 when there were a number of terrorist incidents. He is a close friend of the commander of the 1,200-strong *Force nationale de sécurité*, Lieutenant-Colonel **Yacin Yabe**, both men originating in Ethiopia.
- **Ismail Guedi Harad**, *directeur de cabinet du président*. An Abgal, he comes from the Saad Moussa sub-clan. A member of the politburo, and the party's second secretary-general, Ismail is extremely powerful and essentially plays the role of prime minister. Some of his duties are said to have been given to Ismail Omar recently, bringing him close to resignation.
- **Youssef Ali Chirdoun**, minister of interior, posts and telecommunications, and a member of the politburo. He is from the Fourlaba, the largest sub-clan of the Dalol, and has considerable influence in the clan. Considered a technocrat, he has a good relationship with Ismail Guedi.
- **Mohamed Djama Elabe**, minister of education, culture, sports and youth, is also Fourlaba, and is perhaps the most respected Dalol politician. He has the added advantage of speaking Afar. He is not however a member of the politburo, and his position within the Fourlaba is less influential than that of Youssef Ali Chirdoun.
- **Moumin Bahdon Farah**, the foreign minister, is an Abgal from the largest sub-clan, the Yonis Moussa. He is also secretary general of the RPP. He has a good reputation overseas. The main rival to Ismail Omar Guelleh. He recently lost one of his main supporters in government when the minister of industry resigned.

● **Aden Robleh Awaleh**, also from the Yonis Moussa, was the main rival to Moumin Bahdon. An ex-secretary-general of the FLCS, Aden Robleh was minister of commerce, tourism and transport until he resigned in 1983 on grounds of ill health, at a time when *Air Djibouti* had discovered a 2 billion Comorian francs discrepancy. There were allegations of corruption, but Aden Robleh sued the *Indian Ocean Newsletter* over such allegations and won his case, being awarded symbolic one-franc damages. Aden Robleh has made it clear on several occasions he would like the presidency but recent events, including his flight to France and his sentence *in absentia* to life imprisonment, would appear to have ruled him out, and removed a person who might have given Hassan Gouled real difficulty.

Aden Robleh's recent problems started shortly after a bomb explosion at the RPP headquarters in January, and after he published a book entitled *Djibouti, clef de la Mer Rouge* in February. This made clear Aden Robleh's ambitions, and, besides being something of an apologia for his past, it gave less prominence to Hassan Gouled than the president would normally expect. Subsequently, Aden Robleh claims he was the target of a campaign of harassment which began after the president personally threatened him. He had water, electricity and telephone cut off, his passport withdrawn, and one of his followers tortured in an attempt to get evidence against him. Four days before he was due to be arrested, Aden Robleh claims he was tipped off and so was able to escape across the frontier into Ethiopia, together with another deputy, **Omar Elmi Khaireh**, also a former secretary-general of the FLCS. With them went a commander of the border guards, **Lt. Moussa Houssein Abdi**, again a former member of the FLCS. Shortly after his flight to Ethiopia, and then to France, Aden Robleh was expelled from the RPP politburo, though not from the party. In September he was charged with plotting to overthrow the government and assassinate leading figures. In a three-hour hearing the court sentenced Aden Robleh, Omar Elmi and Lt. Moussa Houssein to life imprisonment, *in absentia*. Another member of the party was given a two-year sentence. Two soldiers, again both ex-FLCS, who were in court and whose evidence allegedly provided the link between Aden Robleh and the January bomb explosion, were given five and two-year sentences.

Aden Robleh himself has denied all the allegations against him, and in turn has recently been making some counter-accusations of his own, clearly designed to enhance the presidential ambitions he has not yet given up. He has raised questions over what he calls the misuse of government funds. Such alleged misuse includes U.S. \$1.6 million spent on improving the president's house at Arta with a covered swimming pool, using funds from the national budget; the \$15 million which has been poured into the agricultural development at PK 20,

a favourite project of the president's, but which had little to show for itself when the project was halted in early 1986 with 65 hectares under cultivation out of a proposed 200; the \$1.6 million spent by the president personally on building two houses recently, raising the question of where the money came from; and the matter of the \$1.5 million taken to organise security for a summit meeting in January and of which, Aden Robleh claims, only a fraction was spent.

Aden Robleh goes on to make allegations that it was the president who was really behind the attempt to assassinate him in 1977, though the specific responsibility he puts at the door of Ismail Omar Guelleh's brother **Idris**. This is a rather different story from that which Aden Robleh previously told. The attempt, in which he was seriously injured, was made by **Ali Guele Dirir** who was found dead the next day. At the time there was considerable suspicion, shared by Aden Robleh, that the **Somali** government might have been responsible. As secretary-general of the Somali-based FLCS, he had fallen out with the Somali authorities in 1976 and been detained by them for a year.

Now, however, Aden Robleh says that he believes that the attempt was ordered by Hassan Gouled and organised by Idris Omar Guelleh who has, according to Aden Robleh, often acted on secret missions for the president. He also claims that after the attempt, when Ali Guele returned to report to Idris, he was strangled. This was an attempt by Idris and a Captain **Duale** and two others to remove all the evidence. Aden Robleh says that he has never publicised this version before because it might have affected the unity of the country.

Although the attempt failed, Aden Robleh was severely injured and out of circulation for a year. One effect of his removal from the scene was that agreements, apparently made by Hassan Gouled with the FLCS, to allow FLCS members to have certain jobs and to recruit whole units into the army, were not kept. Some FLCS members have always regarded this as a betrayal.

Aden Robleh is now trying to set up a political movement in exile, the *Mouvement national djiboutien pour l'instauration de la démocratie* (MNDID). This is intended to form a broad front. In addition to his support from former members of the FLCS, Aden Robleh is appealing to France by saying that he would like to keep close relations with the former colonial power. He is also trying to appeal to Afars by indicating that he would be prepared to have a prime minister with greater powers.

It is notable too that Aden Robleh is trying to manipulate grievances among one of the two main Issa clans, the Dalol. He is doing so by suggesting

that the power of the president's clan, the Mamassen division of the Abgal, is threatening Issa unity. When he fled to Ethiopia in May, Aden Robleh went to see the traditional Issa leader, the *ougass*, who lives in Dire Dawa in Ethiopia and indeed holds the old imperial title of *dejazmatch*. This does not prevent *ougass* **Hassan Hirsi** from playing a major role in Issa politics. It was the *ougass* for example who called together the traditional supreme assembly of the Issa, the 44 elders, in 1975, which gave its backing to Hassan Gouled as the man to lead the Issa of Djibouti to independence. Several conditions were attached to this including the need to be impartial among the Issa clans, and that he would take a member of the Dalol as his main collaborator. There is no sign that the *Ougass* is yet prepared to throw his weight behind Aden Robleh, but there is no doubt that many Dalol do believe that they have not had their due. This goes back to what they see as the failure of the Djiboutian government to acknowledge the great contribution to the independence struggle of Hassan Gouled's rival in the late 1950s **Mohammed Harbi**, who died in a plane crash in 1960. For the Dalol, his reputation and memory have been unjustly ignored.

The complications with Aden Robleh have been taking place at a time when the government of Prime Minister **Barkat Gourad** has already been weakened by a series of problems. The Afars have been angered by the arrest of a number of leading *Afar Liberation Front* supporters who had surrendered under amnesties in 1985, and by the dismissal of the Afar minister of defence, **Habib Mohamed Loita**, in June last year. There have been problems in the armed forces,

with a former head of security fleeing to Ethiopia in April 1985. In October 1985, the commander of the frontier commando force and his deputy were arrested. There were allegations of arms caches being found. In July this year the highly regarded minister of industry, **Fahmi Ahmed el Laj**, resigned for personal reasons. Fahmi was a Yemeni who had particularly close connections in the Arab world, and he had proved especially adept at getting money. There had been reports that he had had problems over appointments within his ministry, being forced to accept a cousin of Ismail Omar Guelleh as director of the profitable electricity department against his will. He will be particularly missed in the current economic climate with the country's growing indebtedness, falling aid, and declining revenue from the port transit trade and from customs duties.

The apparent lack of direction in the government and economic concerns are leading to pressure for significant change even in advance of the presidential elections next year. France may yet be very influential. The French government of **Jacques Chirac** is likely to want to make its feelings known, even if it hasn't yet decided which presidential hopeful to back. There is still plenty of room for manoeuvring before Djibouti's next president is chosen.

1. In addition to the two main communities there are another 85,000 or so Somalis - 45,000 Gadaboursi, and 40,000 Isaaq - as well as 18,000 Arabs and 12,000 Europeans. These figures come from an unpublished census in 1983. Official figures put the total population considerably higher.

2. The main Abgal sub-clans are the Yonis Moussa (the largest), Saad Moussa, Mamassen (to which Hassan Gouled belongs); and Our Weiné. The main Dalol clans are the Fourlaba, Horoneh, Walaldon, and Wardik.

/9274

CSO: 3400/107

FIGURES ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT, CLASSROOM FACILITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Excerpt] Student enrollment in schools throughout the capital in the current academic year, which has just begun is expected to come to 399,386, showing an increase of about 15 percent over the previous year.

This was disclosed by Comrade Damtew Gebru, General Manager of Addis Ababa Region Schools' Office, in an interview with the Ethiopian Herald yesterday. In a breakdown given by Comrade Damtew, the number of elementary school students is expected to grow by some 15 percent bringing the total to 240,000 against the previous year's figure of 225,520. The number of children attending kindergartens is to rise by 10 percent compared to last year's figure of 12,908.

According to the General Manager, intake in junior secondary schools will go up to 70,000 students against 64,318 in 1978 E.C. The number of students entering senior secondary schools during the current academic year is estimated at 89,386 against a previous year total of 84,229.

Comrade Damtew noted that only 81 percent of the city's school-age children could be accommodated in elementary schools due to shortage in classroom facilities. He said we would like to make an urgent appeal to parents and the public at large to extend all possible assistance for the construction of additional classrooms.

The General Manager said student attendance in junior secondary schools now stands at 71 percent and gave the figure for senior secondary schools at 52 percent, adding that the student-classroom ratio is still quite high. Even then, he stressed that the community should play an increased role in the financing of the construction of additional classrooms.

The General Manager also released figures of students attending evening schools in schools around the city. Elementary school attendance during the current academic year will increase by approximately 10 percent to a total of 54,870. The enrollment in junior secondary schools will also show a reasonable increase with a total of 28,536 against the previous year's figure of 27,786. Evening class enrollment in technical or vocational schools this year

will be 12,974 against 12,484 in 1978 E.C. The aggregate total of evening class enrollment is hoped to reach 118,077, against 107,115 in 1978 E.C.

The total number of teachers for the current academic year is estimated at 7,739 against 7,312 in 1978 E.C. This year the total number of teachers in elementary schools is set at 4,157 against 3,932 in 1978 E.C. Whereas the number of teachers in junior and senior secondary schools is estimated at 1,384 and 2,198, respectively and the figures for last year were 1,341 and 2,039 respectively.

Comrade Damtew disclosed that a total of 204 additional classrooms have been built, out of which 160 are in elementary and the remaining 44 in senior secondary schools. He said all government schools are operating in two shifts, while public schools and those run by religious institutions are functioning the whole day.

The General Manager said three new senior secondary schools, with a capacity of accommodating about 10,000 students have been built in different parts of the city last year. He said the government will be financing the construction of two senior secondary schools with 40 classrooms during the current year. Eight elementary schools are also planned to be built jointly by government and public support. He said they will be ready by 1980 E.C. The Addis Ababa City Council will be undertaking the construction of four kindergartens in the current academic year.

The school expansion programme for the current academic year also includes the construction of 80 new classrooms, jointly financed by the government and the community. In 1978 E.C. student parents had raised almost 90 percent of the four million birr used for the construction of classrooms.

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CSO: 3400/109

UNDP AFRICAN DIRECTOR ASSESSES COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Pierre Damiba, the director of the African Bureau of the UN Development Program (UNDP), arrived in Maputo yesterday at the invitation of our country's government, with which he will discuss matters pertaining to the development program and the possibility of expanding cooperation to cover new areas. Pierre Damiba was welcomed at the Maputo International Airport yesterday morning by Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso.

Yesterday afternoon, the UN official visited the Civil Aeronautics School, where the installation of technical equipment was financed by the UNDP. According to information provided to this newspaper by a source at the Ministry of Cooperation, the possibility of financing some projects lasting more than a year, particularly with regard to training, is to be discussed with the UNDP.

Pierre Damiba, who made a thorough inspection of the school, engaging in dialogue with the teachers and students, told newsmen at the conclusion of his visit that he was quite impressed with the work being done at that establishment. He indicated his satisfaction at seeing the results produced by UNDP cooperation in the training of technicians for the development of Mozambique.

During Pierre Damiba's stay in Mozambique, which is expected to last about 4 days, he plans to visit Chokwe and the Corumana Dam and to hold various meetings with representatives of the government of Mozambique and certain agencies.

The UNDP began its cooperation with our country immediately after national independence was won, with the financing of a special aid program for 2 years, in 1975 and 1976, in the amount of \$4,500,000.

In the 1977-1981 5-year period, the UNDP financed the first regular program, with \$21,745,000.

For the 1982-1986 program, it provided about \$40,700,000. Currently, the process of preparation for the third program for 1988-1991, within which the UNDP will make available \$46 million, is under way.

The director of the African Bureau of the UNDP said yesterday in a meeting with journalists that the first priority will be agriculture, for the financing of small projects, while later, this same priority may be given to industry.

"Aid may also be given to the government for the rehabilitation of certain economic projects. We are ready to cooperate with the government of Mozambique on some emergency programs, as well," Pierre Damiba said. He noted that his visit to Mozambique was not solely for the purpose of observing the development of the projects already financed, but had to do with plans for the future of Mozambique as well.

When asked about the UNDP attitude toward the retaliatory actions of the racist government of South Africa against the other countries in southern Africa, in particular those resulting from the economic sanctions applied by the international community, Pierre Damiba said that he has been holding talks with the government of Mozambique on this matter since his arrival.

"In our next meetings, we will see to what extent the United Nations systems can support the region against retaliatory sanctions," he said.

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CS0:3442/309

HEALTH MINISTER PRAISES UNICEF PROJECTS IN INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Our country's minister of health, Pascoal Mocumbi, has expressed his satisfaction with the results of the health projects under way in the province of Inhambane. The head of the health ministry has been following the initial phase of the projects in this province financed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Community Aid Abroad, located in the districts of Massinga and Morrumbene, respectively. Last Saturday, Pascoal Mocumbi completed a 5-day visit to this province in the southern part of the country.

The health minister further said that the purpose of this visit was to verify the level of achievement in the programs in the sector for this year and adherence to the guidelines he established during his last trip to Inhambane in April of last year.

Pascoal Mocumbi visited the districts of Massinga, Morrumbene and Vilanculo, and the city of Maxixe.

In Massinga, the minister of health studied the initial phase in the implementation of the integrated project for this district, the components of which are health, agriculture and education. This undertaking, financed by the UNICEF in the amount of more than \$1 million, is designed to improve health care and self-sufficiency in food.

Within the context of this project, the construction of an infirmary at the Nhaloi Health Center is to be completed. Construction was halted 3 years ago because of shortages of materials and the activities of the armed bandits. The infirmary will have a 40-bed capacity.

When he visited that health unit, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi learned that the materials needed to complete the infirmary were already in Inhambane, awaiting suitable transport to the project site.

These materials include cement, fibrocement panels, paints and glass. The manpower will be recruited locally, and it is expected that by next December, the construction work will be finished.

It is also expected that later this month, a doctor will be assigned to the district of Massinga with UNICEF support.

In the farm sector, plans call for the establishment within the near future of a center for experimentation and demonstration of improved farm techniques and small industries in Basso. Other localities where identical centers will be established include Licunha, Rio das Pedras, Mangonha and Nhaloi.

At these centers, the peasants will be trained and improved techniques for the family farm sector will be emphasized and introduced. They will also promote the development of small industries, particularly the extraction of coconut oil for use as food and the production of soap, the production of lime and bricks, and the extraction of coconut fiber.

In Massinga, the minister of health visited the center for support of the elderly and the district hospital, and he met with the party and state bodies in the district. During this meeting, Pascoal Mocumbi explained that the integrated project is designed to supplement the efforts being made locally in the areas covered.

During his stay in Morrumbene, the health minister visited the district hospital, which is to undergo remodeling within the framework of the integrated project for this district being financed by Community Aid Abroad. That organization has assigned a doctor, a nurse and a social worker to this hospital establishment.

The minister also visited the offices of the organization in the seat of the district of Morrumbene, where he heard explanations about the work in progress within the context of the project. According to information provided by the organization's technicians, two brigades of well diggers, made up of nine workers recruited locally, have been organized in the water sector.

Each brigade can dig one well per month. To date, six manual pumps have been set up in various parts of the district, and the plan for this year calls for digging 12 wells. Plans for subsequent years call for digging 30 wells. The arrival of a drilling apparatus which can operate at depths in excess of 20 meters is expected.

In the farm sector, a cadre-training program covering 25 zones in the district has been launched. Two peasants have been selected in each area. Drainage work has already been done in the Mahangue valley and the clearing of some streams has been carried out so that farming can be done in the riparian areas. Community Aid Abroad has further undertaken to distribute resources and production factors to the peasants in the family sector.

During his visit to the Cambine Health Center in Morrumbene, the minister of health learned about the level of health services being provided to the people. This health unit was reequipped after the visit he paid to the region in April of last year, since it had previously been the target of the plunder and destruction by the armed bandits.

At a meeting with the people held at the conclusion of his visit to Cambine, Pascoal Mocumbi spoke of the recent agreement signed by his ministry and the United Methodist Church pertaining to the health center in that locality. In this connection, he said this represents a contribution the religious congregation is making to improving health care for the people.

In Maxixe, the minister of health visited the Chicunque Rural Hospital and establishments for the training of elementary health cadres and primary school teachers. At the health-cadre training center, Pascoal Mocumbi was informed that various courses have already been offered there, and that to date, 45 nurses, 30 midwives, 9 microscope technicians and an equal number of pharmacy aides have been trained.

In September, training courses in pharmacy, nursing and microscope technology will begin at this training center, with a total of 42 individuals participating. A course for preventive and environmental medicine workers has been under way since last June, with 31 participants.

Also in Maxixe, Pascoal Mocumbi visited the health center and the local maternity clinic, the housing-improvement projects and the health facility recently inaugurated in this city by the governor of Inhambane.

At the hospitals and health centers he visited, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi urged the workers to put greater effort and dedication into improving the quality of their work in providing health care to the people. One of the aspects the health minister stressed the most in his talks with the workers in the sector was the need for constant study to increase professional knowledge, as well as participation in the second general elections under way in the country.

The minister of health also visited the Inhambane Provincial Hospital and had an informal meeting with provincial government officials. At this meeting, the Inhambane provincial health director gave a report of the activities carried out in the sector during the first half of this year.

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CSO:3442/309

PORTUGAL AGREES TO RESCHEDULE TRADE DEBT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Portugal has agreed to a further rescheduling of Mozambique's trade debt. The agreement relates to a total of 170 million dollars. A year ago, Lisbon had announced a rescheduling of Maputo's debt covering 120 million dollars. The accord, signed on 5 September in Lisbon by the Portuguese secretary of state for the treasury, Carvalho Fernandes, and by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Eneas Comiche, will lead to the allocation of 25 million dollars in credit that the Portuguese government approved last year. The rescheduling is independent of the rescheduling that the Club of London and the Club of Paris, neither of which includes Portugal as a member, are expected to approve in the next three months. Mr Comiche, while announcing the agreement, also disclosed that the Mozambique's external debt currently totals 3.9 billion dollars, and that half of this is owed to Western banks.

I.O.N.--Mozambique's debt level, as revealed by Mr Comiche, represents an increase of about 70 percent compared with the debt figures at the end of 1984, which the Bank of Mozambique put at 2.4 billion dollars. The increase cannot be explained merely by the continuing decline in exports, and one therefore questions the reliability of the figures supplied by the Bank of Mozambique in 1984 and later used by the World Bank. One can merely note that its former governor, Prakash Patilal, changed post in the cabinet reshuffle last May--a move that gave satisfaction to the IMF (see I.O.N. No 230). Also to be noted is the growing share of OECD countries in Mozambique's indebtedness. Money owed to Western industrialised nations represents nearly 50 percent of the debt total, against 36 percent two years ago. This trend seems in part attributable to Mozambique's membership of the IMF and the World Bank at the end of 1984, and to the Nkomati agreement with Pretoria.

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CSO: 3400/87

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRAINEES PRAISED BY GDR FIRMS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Ernesto Zucule: "German Managers Say Mozambicans Are Doing Brilliant Work"]

[Text] The training of Mozambican workers in the GDR is proceeding successfully, and the majority of our young people have completed their courses with the highest marks in the group of apprentices from other African countries. During the productive processes and following the courses, the Mozambicans have also done meritorious work, thanks to their discipline, dedication and strength, and in some cases they have revealed excellent professional talents, frequently achieving the highest productivity indices. This is what our reporters were told by some of the managers of the business combines and complexes responsible for the training of our workers in the widest variety of specialties and vocations.

At present, a total of more than 1,000 Mozambicans are receiving vocational training in various labor sectors, ranging from civil construction through the forestry, food, hotel, and chemical industries to agroindustry, mechanics, agricultural hydrology and other fields. In all this vast range of vocations, the Mozambicans have revealed special talents, capacities and typical aptitudes such that, over a period of 4 years, they achieve a level of skill regarded as ideal for workers with their level of educational training. The majority have completed sixth grade, but not much more.

In addition to revealing these talents and aptitudes, their extraordinary industry, strength and labor discipline have made the Mozambicans the preferred workers in some areas, and this has won them innumerable prizes, praise and opportunities to renew labor contracts for periods equal or superior to the number of years they have been in training (generally, 4 years initially), we learned from the managers of some enterprises.

In the forestry, civil construction, manufacturing and installation of farm machinery enterprises, the labor collectives made up of Mozambicans or Mozambicans and citizens of the GDR are usually regarded as models among the collectives made up of young people from other African countries. But when all is said and done, pride in the work of the Mozambicans is not felt by

their hosts alone. The Mozambicans themselves share these feelings and so, on holidays, their hosts and the Mozambicans spend their time congratulating each other.

For the citizens of the GDR, congratulating the Mozambicans means recognizing their great desire to learn and sometimes the ease with which, with such limited academic background, they master some knowledge which theoretically requires a certain level of school training. For the Mozambicans, the congratulations represent thanks for the continued willingness of the specialists and foremen in the GDR to continue to aid them to raise their vocational training level, and even to do extra work with the less intelligent and skillful, so that they too can return to Mozambique with as much training as possible.

No Reason for Complaint

The majority of the young Mozambicans manage to complete their basic training in 4 years. The training process is so thorough that once the course is ended, all of our young people are capable of carrying out any task assigned to them with responsibility, discipline and respect for their work.

Their teachers themselves say this, on the basis of their experience. In other words, each labor collective knows what it has to do, how it must be done and why, whether working alone or with the instructors.

Schlachter Christian, the manager of a major forestry enterprise in the GDR located in the province of Magdeburg, regards the Mozambicans as good working comrades with a "phenomenal" sense of responsibility. He says they are "tireless working companions," because they fulfill their daily production goals and not infrequently achieve daily productivity of 100 percent each. The approximately 20 Mozambicans at that enterprise have already completed their training and are at work. Moreover, their return to the enterprise at the beginning of this year was due to the excellent work they did during the preceding 4 years of training. They specialize in the cutting of wood, and they have now mastered all of the techniques for cutting, selecting and measuring tree trunks. In other words, they know how many cubic meters of wood each tree they fell will yield, how old it is and goodness knows what else (only the experts can tell you all that can be done with one tree trunk).

Due to the ease with which some Mozambicans master their work, they have been put in charge of work crews which include citizens of the GDR. And our young people say: "We are prepared to give the best we can to the country. We have no complaints, because we do good work and our hosts respect us."

Estevao Mucussete, a native of Nampula, and Alberto Pinto Bonde, from the province of Zambezia, are two of the Mozambicans with whom I talked. They had this to say: "We have no complaints. What we have learned is enough to make us proud of being able to contribute to the development of the country. Our relations with our GDR colleagues here are very good."

Custodio Augusto Chemane had the following to say: "We have learned a great deal here. The citizens of the GDR know how to teach and like to see what

they teach applied. We know what we must do and we know that if we do not work hard enough we will not succeed. The citizens of the GDR are strict at work, because each earns according to his work. He who works hard earns what he deserves. He who works little will earn little, and they record the productivity of each individual. This is a good system we are learning, and we hope to help our enterprises control productivity."

These ideas are shared by almost all of the young people with whom I talked, and Aibo Mussa Suale, a Mozambican appointed to head a brigade at a forestry enterprise in Haldensleben, also in the province of Magdeburg, believes that the work done is consistent with the training received, with no justification for complaints.

Fortschritt Satisfied

The management of the largest farm equipment and machinery factory combine in the GDR, Fortschritt, has indicated its satisfaction with the efforts of the Mozambican workers at the enterprise, both those who are learning specialties and those who have also completed specialized training. "The Mozambicans make up excellent work collectives, and they show a great desire to learn," Hilmar Korner, one of the enterprise managers, said.

In fact, according to a GDR journalist, the work of the Mozambicans has won great praise, because they are very capable and very dedicated. During a visit to this enterprise, I was accompanied by this journalist, who is also in charge of the information sector and the periodical RDA-EXPORTACAO, a publication of the enterprise on technological advances and various aspects of the life and activities there. He stressed the obvious sense of responsibility revealed by the Mozambicans in the performance of their duties, and he said that the GDR experts responsible for their training always speak of "these compatriots. They are usually the first to complete their work, to understand and to seek additional information."

"However, not everyone behaves in this manner. There are of course some exceptions, since there are those who have difficulty completing their training or who for other reasons, do not want to be regarded as the best. But this has to do with us, because the criteria for selection are not always ideal."

Concerning the Training Received

To return to the country and to work in enterprises where the activities are related to the training received--these are the main ambitions of all of the Mozambican workers being trained in the GDR, according to some young workers who are being trained as tractor mechanics, installers, lathe mechanics, electricians and painters at the single large state enterprise specializing in the production of farm machinery and equipment. These young people will return to the country as specialists within 4 years.

The desire to be employed in areas related to the training received has to do with the fact that some state sectors or enterprises ignore the training of many of these young people after their return from the GDR, assigning them to

areas which have little or nothing to do with the training which they have spent 4 or 5 years acquiring abroad. And there have not been just a few such instances. Occurrences of this sort have caused many young people to abandon their work, and still the results of the errors committed are still being felt today. They have not only caused some young people to leave the country, but have also led some to choose not to work, leaving the enterprises short of personnel.

This matter was taken up by a large number of workers who are in training at the Fortschritt Combine in various specialties pertaining to agriculture. This enterprise alone has 221 Mozambican workers in various vocational areas.

The point is the following. There are currently many workers who have already completed specialized training and who, after returning to the country, were not properly assigned, and were forced to return to the GDR. What those who are currently in training fear is that their fate will be the same.

The question must be asked as to whether there will be work in this country for the tractor mechanics, installers, painters and electricians we have sent for training, so that they will not have to serve others. Or will we lack the capacity to thank those who trained them for our benefit for their willingness?

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GOVERNMENT SIGNS TITANIUM MINING AGREEMENT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Sep 86 p 5

[Excerpts] The Maputo government and the company QUIT Fer et Titane, registered in Canada, will sign an agreement on titanium mining by the end of September. The accord has been given the blessing of the U.S. State Department. Washington considers that Mozambique's reserves of titanium, located in the provinces of Tete, Zambezia and Nampula along the coast between Quelimane and Angoche, could be among the biggest in Africa, at an estimated 30 million tonnes.

The draft agreement with Mozambique, calling for an initial investment of some 20 million dollars, has been under discussion since a Mozambican mining official visited the United States about six months ago. An American ecological team, in the meanwhile, drew up a report on Mozambique's mining potential. The signing of the agreement, which had been scheduled for May, was postponed by a few months in the wake of the government reshuffle in Maputo. It appears that Mozambique, which in July passed a new mining law laying down new conditions for the granting of mining concessions, as well as changes to taxes imposed on mining companies, considers this agreement to be a "priority."

As far as the Americans are concerned, there does not appear to be any insurmountable security problem relating to the mining sites, in the coastal areas, in any case. "Even at the height of the Vietnam war, the breaches were easily defensible," officials in Washington say. The mining agreement would also have substantial repercussions in southern Africa, besides the strategic interest it has for aircraft industry, a major titanium user. South Africa, linked with Mozambique by the Nkomati agreement, whose economic clauses are considered by Washington to be the only provisions of any value now, would then feel interested in the project.

Meanwhile, a delegation of U.S. businessmen is expected in Maputo in the coming days. Several investments are scheduled to be made in the fishing sector. MOZFISH, a joint venture with the Mozambican state, should start operations shortly. Initially, it could use boats hired from South Africa or Spain. The initial investment is reported to be four million dollars. Another firm, MOTEX (Mozambique-Texas), an amalgamation of American, Belgian and Mozambican capital, plans to invest at least five million dollars.

This upturn in foreign investment interest coincides with the progress reported in the negotiations with the IMF on structural economic reforms linked to a standby loan of 190 million dollars. This agreement could be concluded by November.

I.O.N.--QIT Fer et Titane, which is wholly owned by Standard Oil Metallurgical Co (which also has a 42-percent stake in Richards Bay Mineral, the biggest titanium producers in South Africa) is thus set to mine titanium in the two "pro-Soviet" countries of the region.

Titanium, a mineral whose consumption is rising fast, is chiefly used to build aircraft, submarines and missiles. It is also used in the chemical industry.

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CSO: 3400/87

GOODS HANDLED, EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS AT PEMBA PORT DESCRIBED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The port of Pemba, in Cabo Delgado, handled about 500 tons of goods last Wednesday, our reporters learned from a source at the port. This same source said that this is the highest total ever, bearing in mind that this port has no crane or other equipment for the unloading of the vessels which dock there.

The goods unloaded last Wednesday included 410 tons of rice and 35 containers of clothing and medicines, weighing 500 tons in all.

According to a statement made by the inspector at the port of Pemba, Jose Pinto Machungo, an average of 350 tons of cargo per day has been handled at that port, so that it is unusual for a port without its own unloading equipment to reach a total of 500 tons in a single day.

Goods are awaiting unloading from the holds of the vessel Chris, which docked in the port of Pemba on the 10th of this month. Its cargo is a gift from the Italian city of Reggio-Emilia to the people of Cabo Delgado.

The solidarity ship has brought a cargo of about 3,500 tons, and it is expected that the unloading will be completed today, Sunday. The port inspector further said that this achievement was the result of an intensive mobilization effort on the part of the provincial government structures, which assigned dozens of trucks so that the goods could be moved rapidly.

This same source said that two shifts of 36 workers each were organized, making it possible for the work to continue from 7 am until 11 pm, without interruption.

It should be noted that of the individuals working on the unloading of this ship, 10 are women. The entire team is made up of Mozambican workers, with the exception of the members of the ship's crew operating the cranes and winches on board.

The port of Pemba has not a single crane, and the unloading was done entirely by the two cranes on board the Chris. On the other hand, we were informed

that the average cargo unloaded in a minimally equipped port, or even one with sophisticated equipment is less than 500 tons, with the daily average being 360 tons.

Jose Pinto Machungo further said that plans call for the unloading of the solidarity ship in 2 weeks, but he believes that the work will be completed in only 1.

"The port has only one platform at which vessels can tie up, and in addition it has no substantial infrastructure. Normally it would even be impossible to move 250 tons. The total achieved is without a doubt an important standard for the work we hope to carry out in the future," this official said.

Meanwhile, a source affiliated with the Provincial Reggio-Emilia-Pemba-Cabo Delgado Friendship Committee source said that the solidarity ship has on board a 40-ton crane intended for the equipping of the port of Pemba.

In the future, this port will be equipped to handle 350 tons per day regularly, without needing to mobilize structures unrelated to the operations of the port.

Visits to Districts

Minister of Defense Alberto Chipande, who went to Pemba to welcome the solidarity vessel, paid visits in the course of last week to the districts of Mueda and Mocimboa da Praia and the island of Ibo, within the framework of a program drafted by the Committee To Welcome the Solidarity Ship.

Alberto Chipande also led a popular gathering in Pemba last Wednesday, at which he urged the people to participate actively in the process of the second general elections.

On this occasion, the minister of defense was accompanied by Vice Minister of Trade Prakash Ratilal, Pemba Executive Council President Rosario Napica, and Reggio-Emilia-Pemba-Cabo Delgado Friendship Committee Coordinator Giosepe Soncine.

Speaking about the arrival of the solidarity vessel at the port of Pemba, Chipande said that it will now be necessary to draft an organizational plan to ensure that the gift carried by the ship reaches the people throughout the province.

He added that the solidarity ship did not bring products for incompetent leaders to enjoy, since the legitimate recipients are the people of the neediest zones in the province.

Alberto Chipande further said that the "Noi Con Voi" project should be interpreted as it was originally conceived, for the purpose of the development of the cities of Pemba and Reggio-Emilia.

Also, Cabo Delgado Province Governor Joao Baptista Cosme gave a reception at the government palace for the Italian delegation representing Reggio-Emilia and all those involved in the organization and execution of the "Noi Con Voi" project.

Joao Baptista Cosme also presented the delegation with a gift of some souvenirs, including rosewood statuettes and other items of cloth and shell.

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CSO:3442/308

LONRHO ACQUIRES ESTATE IN AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

MAPUTO — The spirit of 19th century colonialism has returned to a war-torn corner of Mozambique after an extraordinary deal between Tiny Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, and the country's Marxist rulers.

Employees of Rowland's multi-national conglomerate are currently carving out a massive estate in territory ravaged by guerrillas of the National Resistance Movement (MNR).

The estate, near Nhamatanda, about 120km west of Beira, is protected by a private militia provided by the Frelimo government and pays a proportion of the workers' wages in plastic tokens.

The deal, between Rowland and President Samora Machel was set up last year and grants Lonrho the right — for an undisclosed price — to grow cotton and food on about 40 000ha of land formerly farmed as a government co-operative.

Several other farms nationalised after independence were acquired by Lonrho in the agreement.

The estate lies 12.8km north of the Beira corridor road linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambique port. During the last four years, MNR guerrillas have razed villages and clashed repeatedly with Zimbabwean and Frelimo troops.

The estate buildings are surrounded by a 3m-high security fence topped with barbed wire.

SA-born project manager Caspar Badenhorst denied there was any rebel activity in the area. "I have been here 12 months and I have seen no evidence of terrorism."

But other workers, black and white, claimed that the MNR had raided the place, but had been beaten off by a private security force.

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CSO: 3400/87

LAND DISTRIBUTION IMPROVES CHIBUTO FARM PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] Xai-Xai--The private farmers in the district of Chibuto, in Gaza, said several days ago that the land distribution process which was launched in the region in 1982 is producing the desired effects, and has already made it possible to carry out concrete activities where the battle against hunger is concerned. The farmers made these statements during an interview granted them by Governor Francisco Pateguana, during which they presented him with foodstuffs they had produced.

The meeting took place in the office of the Gaza leader at the headquarters of the provincial party committee, and it was attended by party and government officials on various levels. Among those present was the first secretary and administrator of Chibuto, Bobo Francisco Chissano, who was accompanied by some of his closest colleagues.

On this occasion, the private farmers of Chibuto presented Governor Pateguana with a gift of 1 ton of cabbage, 1 ton of tomatoes, 100 kilograms of onions, 60 kilograms of potatoes and considerable quantities of carrots and peppers.

Governor Francisco Pateguana expressed his thanks on this occasion and said that the gift will be distributed to hospital and children's centers in some zones of Gaza.

The products presented to Governor Pateguana, we learned on this occasion, were voluntary contributions from all of the private farmers in Chibuto, and they were presented to this leader in salute to his recent appointment to his present post.

Agriculture Shows Progress

Some members of the commission established by the private farmers in Chibuto said when questioned by NOTICIAS that although difficulties continue to exist in the purchasing and assignment of resources and production factors, including both mechanized equipment and draft animals, farm production indices in the district, particularly this season, have been satisfactory.

However, this increase in production by the private sector in Chibuto has not been properly matched by other resources, particularly the transportation facilities needed for the shipment of the products which the district cannot consume.

According to the private farmers, their vehicles have been destroyed both in the province and elsewhere by the armed bandits, in some cases, and in others, they have been reduced to useless carcasses by excessive use.

The majority of the private farmers in Chibuto were in times past heavy producers of various animal species, particularly cattle, but their herds have now been reduced almost to zero because of plundering by armed bandits.

According to Ibrahim Lalgy, one of the private farmers, who had 1,300 head of cattle in 1982 in the Alto-Changane region, his herd in the Chicumbane region in the district of Xai-Xai had been reduced to 600 cows by the middle of this year.

Antonio Jose Rodrigues de Almeida said that toward the middle of 1982, he was raising cattle and other animal species in the Xigubo region, Chicualacuala district. Prior to that time he had owned 1,400 head of cattle, about 1,000 hogs and approximately 800 goats. Due to the pillaging activities of the bandits, his farm project was transferred to the Mucotuene region, also in Chibuto, and Mapapa, in the district of Chokwe, with only 500 head of cattle.

Currently, the Almeida brothers' operation includes two farms, in addition to the livestock. One is in Mucotuene, where mainly truck-garden crops are raised, and the other, where rice is produced, is located in the Nwaxicoluane region, in Chokwe. These farms cover 50 and 80 hectares, respectively.

This individual said that the private farmers in Chibuto are faced with the death of the animals in their herds due to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the proper vaccines to combat their ailments.

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CSO:3442/309

LIMPOPO LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT DETAILED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 12 Sep 86 p 16

[Text]

AUTHORITIES in Mozambique's southern Gaza province have begun to drain 1 250 hectares of swampland in the Limpopo valley to relieve land pressure.

It is hoped the land reclamation will provide extra space for hundreds of peasants living along the lower Limpopo river and on the outskirts of the provincial capital, Xai-Xai.

Groundwater from the surrounding hills accumulates between the high ground and the valley floor. Unable to seep further down due to a layer of thick, impermeable clay, the water forms bogs called *machongos*.

Drainage work was originally done by the Portuguese in the 1950s, using peasant labour, but was abandoned in the early 1970s. Now, after over a decade, the drainage system as Siaia, 30km north of Xai-Xai, is being rehabilitated and extended.

CHANNEL

So far, work has been done on clearing old channels, draining *machongos*, and building an 11km-long main channel.

Between 1982 and February 1986

530 000 cubic metres of earth were moved. The land retained was to accommodate 2 879 communal families in quarter-hectare allocations, but land is still short, according to the Mozambican news agency AIM.

The work is the responsibility of the state-run Lower Limpopo Irrigation System (SRBL), and the overall project for the area will be presented to a Dutch non-governmental organisation, Hivos, in the hope of securing external financing.

The work on clearing the old secondary and tertiary channels is being done by peasants from six nearby villages who will benefit from land distribution, who work with water up to knee- or even waist-level.

SRBL is short of adequate machinery and uses outdated equipment. Drainage costs run to about US\$250/ha for a previously-drained *machongo* and US\$1 500 for a "virgin" one like the Lumane-Chicumbane swamp, where 777ha have been drained and over half the area cultivated.

The 11km channel collects water from 44 secondary channels and flows into the Lumane River, a tributary of the Limpopo.

/9274

CSO: 3400/94

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho]

[Text] Maputo--Mozambique is holding the second general elections for the People's Assemblies and the Popular Assembly (parliament) over a period of 30 days which began last Monday. Apart from consolidating these political structures, this process will be a test of the actual control the regime has over its territory.

While the RENAMO rebels continue to say they control vast populated zones, the elections are to be held in all localities, where the representatives for their respective assemblies are chosen. Direct balloting occurs only on the local level and is indirect on the others (administrative posts, province, district and nation), for the election of Popular Assembly members.

Samora Machel's regime, which is attempting to make the voting process a festive one, wants to renew the system, injecting new blood therein, through the choice of individuals capable of making it dynamic. As Oscar Monteiro, a member of the Political Bureau and president of the National Elections Commission, put it, "What is wanted is to strengthen the socialist system," the only one which, in his view, "will be capable of creating the conditions for justice, equality and peace, which have not been achieved to date."

The order of the day is the choice of deputies who can ensure the imposition of a new rhythm on the system within the guidelines established by the party, in a country which is at grips with hunger and war. This is a party which continues to include Marxism-Leninism in its ideology as the key to the resolution of the problems of the people of Mozambique, something which makes the election of anyone who openly advocates party pluralism unthinkable. In the elections, however, a deputy is not required to profess Marxism-Leninism, only to be "honest and patriotic," "without discrimination based on sex, race or religion."

Moreover, what Marxism-Leninism is or is not in Mozambique is still open to discussion, although those on the top level still have some difficulty in admitting openly that such a debate exists.

The electoral system is characterized by some curious aspects, particularly on the local level. A slate of candidates for deputies' seats is presented, the people meet, the candidates are questioned about their lives, and then a vote is taken by a show of hands. There was one case in which a candidate was rejected because he lived with two women (polygamy is still included among the Mozambican traditions in certain regions).

It can be concluded from the political practice in the last 9 years (the first Assembly members were elected in 1977) that the Popular Assembly, the highest organ of state power, has limited itself to criticizing the government, in some cases harshly, at its two annual sessions, and not infrequently serving as a sounding box for the discussions undertaken on the level of the Political Bureau or the government. It has not as a general rule contributed, as it should have, to the project of building the legal edifice of the state. It has limited itself to endorsing initiatives and approving them.

The new Popular Assembly is to elect its president for the first time, a responsibility which has previously fallen to the chief of state.

5157

CS0:3442/308

BRIEFS

NAMPULA MARKETING CAMPAIGN--More than 2,300 tons of farm products were marketed in Nampula by 20 June of this year, representing 8 percent of the total to be marketed throughout the province. The goal for this season, which began on 2 June, calls for the marketing of 29,255 tons of grain, oleaginous and vegetable crops. According to sources in the province of Nampula, it is expected that the indices for the current season will be satisfactory. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 86 p 8] 5157

NIASSA THREATENED BY FAMINE--Without a huge aid effort, 300,000 people may die in the northern province of Niassa after torrential rain in the region, the governor of Niassa, Mariano Matsinhe, said on 5 September. The famine threatens to be the worst in 200 years. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Sep 86 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/87

ENVOY DISCUSSES ITALIAN POLICY TOWARD AFRICA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Italian Minister Plenipotentiary Mario Scialoja by reporter Soule Manzo; date and place not specified; first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] "Italian aid to Niger's development will be intensified" states His Excellency Mr Mario Scialoja, the minister plenipotentiary and Cooperative Development coordinator for Africa.

His Excellency Mr Mario Scialoja, the Italian minister plenipotentiary and Cooperative Development coordinator for Africa, left Niamey on Sunday after a one-week stay in Niger. Before leaving, Mr Mario Scialoja talked to a SAHEL reporter about the bases of Italian policy toward Niger, the projects financed by his country (Keita, Damergou) and also about the prospects of Italo-Nigerien relations.

[Question] Mr Minister, you are coming back from a visit to the site of the Keita integrated Project: what impressions are you bringing back?

[Answer] I took advantage of my stay in Niger to visit the Keita Project carried out by the FAO; I brought back from it a very positive impression; I was impressed by the people's participation in the project, which I visited for a full day: I went to the various sites where attempts are made to control rain water, to reclaim arid lands,....

I observed that Nigerien authorities hold the project in high esteem; it was started up recently but it may not have reached its cruising speed yet. Obviously, we must wait for the project to progress a little further before saying whether it will be successful--as we hope--or not; but I believe we are on the right track. The problem of land reclamation is common to all the Sahel countries and I believe that our financial aid should be channeled in that direction.

We have great hopes of making Keita a model project that may possibly be extended to other areas of the country.

[Question] Regarding the Damergou Project, what should we expect from it, since we know that the FAI [Italian Assistance Fund] mandate expires in 1987, I believe?

[Answer] The FAI mandate expires in September 1986, 2 months from now.

This means that if Parliament approves another law for the extension of the FAI, after September 1986, the FAI will not be able to approve new projects. But all the projects that have been approved until the end of its existence will be carried out until the end....

[Question] Let us talk now about the already acquired funding for the teledetection center and for the training of its personnel.

[Answer] Taken as a whole, this is the AGRHYMET program that is carried out by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) whose objective is the use of meteorology for agriculture in arid-land countries.

One of the most important parts of this project is actually the teledetection center that will be used in the various Sahel countries to receive pictures from weather satellites and to interpret them in order to guide farmers.

At the end of the project, this teledetection center should be entirely managed by qualified personnel from African countries.

I know that the Italian Weather Bureau will be the Italian government agency that will train this personnel.

As you know, Italian funding for the project amounts to \$9,559,725. I don't remember the total cost of the project, but I am absolutely certain that Italy is the main contributor to the project by a quite sizeable margin: we are contributing the largest amount. Our financing has already been acquired and I believe that the project is going to start.

[Question] The International Center for Cattle-Breeding in Africa (ICCBA) has expressed the wish to get also a teledetection center: has Italy been approached to participate in its financing?

[Answer] As far as I know, no. But we are in the process of concluding an agreement with Kenya for the creation of a teledetection center at Mombasa: the agreement should be signed in Italy near the end of July 1986. But I don't know anything, at this stage, about the Addis Ababa teledetection center. However, I obviously do not rule out the fact that if we do not receive a request in this matter, we will not be able to participate in the organization of the center and at the moment, I am not aware of such a request.

[Question] Mr Minister, what are the bases of Italian policy toward Niger?

[Answer] Since 1982, the Italian government has advocated an Italian cooperation contribution to the Sahel in the amount of \$500 million. Niger has received \$90 million from the Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to which must be added assistance from the Italian Assistance Fund (FAI, a temporary organization that was created 18 months ago for emergency problems in the Sahel). I don't know exactly the amount of this assistance that the FAI will give to Niger within the framework of this undertaking--I believe it will be approximately around \$40 million.

The total of Italian Cooperation aid to Niger that had been approved in these past years amounts to approximately \$130 million.

[Question] To conclude this interview, Mr Minister, tell us about the prospects of Italo-Nigerien relations.

[Answer] Italian aid to development in general has been greatly increased during the last 5 years after the approval of a 1979 law—Law No 38. We have now reached 0.34 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) and the objective is to reach, before the end of the decade (1990), the total of 0.7 percent of the GNP set by the United Nations as the optimum percentage from industrialized countries in aid of developing countries.

In this prospect, I am sure that after the on-going projects are finished, Italian aid to Nigerien development will continue and will even be intensified.

Interview done by Soule Manzo.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Top of p 3. His Excellency Mario Scialoja
2. Bottom of p 3. "I was impressed by the people's participation in the Keita Project, which I visited for a full day."

12260/12859
CSO: 3419/302

EXAMPLES OF INCREASED COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL CITED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Aug 86 p 17

[Text] Relations between Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe are intensifying on all levels. We will mention here some specific cases.

Finalists at the Higher Agronomy Institute have visited Sao Tome to evaluate local agriculture. The group is headed by Prof Mendes Ferrao, and after their 10-day visit, the members are to submit a report on the rural development techniques used in this country.

On the other hand, a group of eight finalists at the Artur Navarro Nursing School in Lisbon are now in Sao Tome, where they will stay for a month to acquaint themselves with the realities of the situation in the health sector there, to propose educational members and to mobilize popular support for the struggle to improve health coverage. Another sector in which cooperation with Portugal will make itself felt is the afforestation of the islands. Portuguese technicians have begun a preliminary survey of the situation, collecting data in the first phase of a forest development project approved at the round-table discussion Sao Tome had with its development partners in November of 1985. This project, which will last 3 years and will have three phases, will require an investment of \$500,000.

Mixed Portuguese-Sao Tome enterprises have been established or are being established in the trade, agriculture and industry sectors. Included among them is the A Compensadora insurance enterprise, the only insurer in Sao Tome engaged in negotiations with Tranquilidade. It will begin operating as a mixed enterprise early next year.

5157

CSO:3442/311

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PORTUGUESE INVESTMENT PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 86 p 17

[Text] Construction of a plastics factory in Sao Tome, with three Portuguese stockholders participating, will begin this year. The investment planned comes to about 89,000 contos, and the estimated production capacity is 1 million plastic items.

The factory is to be located in the Bobo-Forro industrial zone, covering an area of 100 square meters. It will produce plastic buckets, basins and footwear for sale on the archipelago's domestic market.

A hotel with 175 rooms is also to be built in Sao Tome. A delegation representing the Sheraton Hotel group, which wants to study the project and which will make contact with agencies in Sao Tome, is currently visiting that country.

The new hotel is to be built in a tourist zone, Praia da Juventude, about 10 kilometers to the north of the capital city. The investment planned comes to about 879,000 contos.

According to the technical proposal submitted, the new hotel unit will have gamerooms of the casino type, film-projection halls, suites and various conference rooms. During earlier talks, the Sheraton group submitted a financial proposal on the undertaking to the government of Sao Tome, which has already agreed in principle to the launching of the construction.

The investment projects for that African country which are expected to get under way this year also include the establishment of an alcohol and hard-liquor factory which will have the support of the Central Bank of Argentina.

That body has decided to grant a loan of about 430,000 contos to Sao Tome at a special interest rate of 5 percent. The state will participate directly in the alcohol-factory project along with private stockholders in Sao Tome.

5157

CSO:3442/311

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ANC DRUG LINK ALLEGED--African National Congress members in Swaziland were collaborating with Mozambican drug traffickers who were using refugees as "cover" for their activities, a police source said. An officer said drug trafficking had become a major source of income for ANC Operators in Swaziland and other countries surrounding South Africa. A member had told him this was necessary because of an ANC instruction that "regional operations" should do their best to be financially self-sufficient. The ANC member also allegedly told the officer it was party of his organisation's strategy to encourage the use of drugs among Black youths in South Africa with a view to increasing civil unrest. [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 86 p 12]/12828

CSO: 3400/84

UGANDA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS--The Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ronald Bata, and National Resistance Army Commander Elly Tumwine have quietly returned home from a three week overseas tour which took them to among other places, the Soviet Union, China and North Korea. No official announcement was made of the trip but well-placed sources at the Ministry of Defence said today they had most likely gone to shop for weapons. The shopping list was said to have included heavy artillery guns and quite possibly helicopter gunships, a diplomatic source said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Sep 86 p 1 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/106

INDIA STUDIES FEASIBILITY OF SILK, RUBBER, KYANITE PROJECTS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

INDIA'S state parastatal for import and export promotion, PEC, is actively involved in a number of proposed projects to be carried out on a joint-venture basis with the Zimbabwe Government. Feasibility reports will soon be completed on a silk industry in Zimbabwe, a rubber-manufacturing project, and a kyanite plant.

The first secretary (economic and commercial cooperation) in the Indian High Commission, Mr George Joseph, told the *Gazette* this week that the Indian government will soon recruit experts to carry out a pilot project on silk production in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe will provide the infrastructural support and the Indian government will pay salaries in India for the experts. India produces silk on a commercial basis and has vast experience in its production.

UNCOMPETITIVE

However, it has been argued that this country's labour charges are too high, and therefore the silk prices would be uncompetitive on the world market. It has been suggested that instead of carrying out the project on a plantation basis, domestic units — such as families, cooperatives, and groups of resettled farmers — should produce mulberry trees and sell cocoons to a state marketing authority.

The second project is for the growing and processing of rubber in Zimbabwe, and an Indian expert will arrive in Zimbabwe next month

to begin a study.

"Conditions for growing rubber in the Honde Valley appear to be very good, so an expert will be recruited to come and carry out a study. Once this study is concluded, the Indian government will give a report to the Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture. This project would create a lot of employment because rubber is a labour-intensive industry," said Mr Joseph.

A kyanite-manufacturing study has already been concluded, and the report is being studied by the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC). The project involves the calcining of kyanite to produce mullite, which is used in making refractory bricks.

Mr Joseph said: "The Ministry of Mines is very happy with the preliminary report, and the full report is expected in October. If the Zimbabwe Government finds the report acceptable, we are prepared to put up a twin plant.

"The first part will be for the cal-

cining of kyanite, and the second part will be using the mullite to make high-alumina refractory bricks. The preliminary report says that the calcining plant can produce more mullite than Zimbabwe requires, so there is a potential for exports. The refractory bricks plant can meet Zimbabwe's requirements in full, and create jobs for Zimbabweans," he said.

RE-ROLLING MILL

The PEC has also considered a project for a steel re-rolling mill, also to be carried out on a joint-venture basis with the Zimbabwe Government.

Zimbabwe imports 185 000 tonnes of steel annually, and the cost of putting up such a mill would be less than the cost of importing the steel, according to Mr Joseph. The steel could be used for making rails, and this would save the country large amounts of foreign exchange, as well as saving time in the delivery of rail.

PRIVATE AIRCRAFT USE OF UNMANNED AIRFIELDS RESTRICTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The flying in and out of unmanned airfields by private aircraft has been severely restricted with effect from Wednesday and written police authority will now have to be obtained 24 hours in advance of operating.

Private aircraft intending to operate in and out of unmanned airfields are now required to first obtain written permission of the protecting authority--the provincial police commander.

The Herald learnt yesterday that the Director of Civil Aviation had issued a notice to airmen (Notam) warning all aircraft operators and pilots that a 24-hour notice before an intended flight in and out was now required.

The Notam said: "With effect from September 17 no person shall fly or cause or permit to be flown in any private airstrip in Zimbabwe any foreign or Zimbabwe registered aircraft between the hours of 04.00UTC and 17.00UTC (6 am to 7 pm) on any day in violation of the orders made by the protecting authority (police)."

Submissions must be made to the nearest police station which will issue a written permit.

Night flying of private aircraft has already been restricted under an earlier ministerial order.

Zimbabwe has one of the largest fleets of privately-owned aircraft, most of which are owned by businessmen and farmers. There are scores of unmanned airfields mostly belonging to individuals and the DCA, all of which will be affected by the new restrictions.

Reasons for these new stringent regulations have not been made public, but it is reliably understood that they had to do with security.

Meanwhile, the DCA has declared the over the Mazowe earth satellite station a restricted area (RA). This means that aircraft are not permitted to fly within a radius of five nautical miles of the station.

Consequences for contravening the regulations can be serious.

/9274

CSO: 3400/101

BRIEFS

PETROL RATIONING DENIED--Harare--Zimbabwean Government officials have denied rumours that petrol is to be rationed. A Trade and Commerce Ministry spokesman said no directives on fuel rationing had been received. Queues formed at some service stations yesterday as motorists filled their tanks. It has been widely rumoured that rationing coupons are being printed as a contingency plan to cope with any fuel shortage. The chief executive of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, Dr Norman Reynolds, said last week that, if South Africa retaliated against sanctions and Zimbabwe's economy became a siege economy, it would be necessary to save foreign currency and one way to do this would be to ration fuel. He said the government had a duty to prepare for eventualities of this kind and, if ration coupons were an aspect of such preparations, it could only be reassuring. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 11] /9274

PLO BUYS HARARE PROPERTY--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has bought two properties for a total of \$77,500 in Avondale, Harare. According to the sale, listed in the latest property transfers list, the PLO bought Share 1 of Ceres Road, Avondale, from Ceres Road Investments (Pvt) Ltd for \$40,000, and Share 7 of Ceres Road from Ceres Road Investments, for \$37,500. A PLO spokesman yesterday said the organization's headquarters would not be moving from its present premises at No 1 Fairbridge Avenue, Belgravia, but he would not say what the new premises would be used for. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 86 p 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/101

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA QUESTIONED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 7

[Editorial: "American Businesses a Burden"]

[Text] Anyone who has made a study of the interference factor of American businesses over the past 20 years must come to the conclusion that the great majority of American businesses scarcely constitute a benefit to our country.

Interference as reflected in the Sullivan code raises the question of whether American businesses ought not to be requested to give up and sell off their interests in the Republic. Moreover we know of very few countries where American businesses are not a pain in the neck and do not do more harm than good to the host country's affairs. The action last month by the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham) was without any doubt the last straw that finally broke our confidence in American businesses.

Tax

In addition, the following figures must be taken into account in assessing the usefulness of American investments in the Republic.

We estimate their sales at approximately 20,000 million rands. By American standards, the profits before taxes must amount to about 2,200 million rands, on which taxes of about 1,000 million rands are then payable.

The taxes are paid by the roughly 300 American businesses amount in reality to 100 million rands at the most. This, coupled with the employment figure of 125,000 workers and the excessive pressure that the American businesses exert on foreign currency reserves as a result of minimizing local content of secondary raw and supporting materials in manufacturing, clearly shows that on close examination, American businesses offer South Africa few advantages. The vacuum that their departure would leave behind will very rapidly be filled by the interest of other countries in South Africa and the acquisition of a large number of such businesses by national and other entrepreneurs.

The juicy reports that American businesses here can only with difficulty defend their presence in the face of American and other foreign political

influence--the so-called "hassle factor"--will be disposed of by their departure.

American businesses are welcome as always. But that they stay out of politics and make a positive and meaningful contribution to the economy is a primary requirement. Otherwise, few tears will be shed over their departure.

12906/13104
CSO: 3401/177

VARIOUS OPPONENTS OF APARTHEID DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Dawie under the "From My Political Pen" rubric: "Out There There Are People Who Cling to 'Apartheid' Too"]

[Text] Those people in South Africa who so violently oppose the elimination of this apartheid measure or that apartheid institution should just realize that there are people abroad who are just as strongly against that as they are--for other reasons.

Those people are South Africa's bitterest enemies. They are afraid that the elimination of apartheid or even just the clear weakening of it would blunt their offensive against South Africa. That is why they would like to see apartheid maintained.

Muddle-headed

They are just as much in love with the word "apartheid" as the government's bitterest far-right opponents in South Africa.

This "fighters against apartheid" can be divided into various groups. For instance, there are those who, however muddle-headed they may be at times, are against apartheid on moral grounds and welcome any movement away from it.

Then there are those in whom something like a persecution mania has arisen over the years. The following words were written on this subject 11 years ago under this rubric: "It is characteristic of a persecution mania that the persecutor struggles furiously against any attempt to rob him of the object of his obsession. He feels that his purpose in life, his right to exist, his entire personality could disintegrate."

And then there are those whose target is the entire existing system in South Africa. For them apartheid is just something that can be exploited, an effective weapon they can use in their unceasing efforts to overthrow the present order in South Africa through revolution.

It is they who are leading the fight against apartheid and have been leading it for years and who gradually have so infiltrated the ideas of respectable people and organizations that they have been won over to the idea that a revolution is unavoidable in South Africa unless the screw is turned tighter and tighter on this country.

Astonishing

It is astonishing that so many people of whom one could expect a sober, reasonable judgement have let themselves be dragged along by the flood of emotion that has grown over the years over apartheid. That this has happened is just proof of how strong that flood has grown.

To a large extent it has been fed by sly, usually selective propaganda, but also by ignorance and by inertia--the inertia common to all human beings when it comes to taking a bit of trouble to find out the truth and which causes them rather to be let themselves be led by "opinion makers."

Unfortunately, at times it has also been fed by what has been said and done in South Africa in the name of apartheid, things that could easily be exploited and that have brought the whole idea of apartheid into discredit, however well many people may have intended it. Much of that is due to precisely those people, or to kindred spirits of those people, who now oppose all efforts at reform.

No Acknowledgement

Even heads of state and government who know better find it difficult to keep their footing in the flood of blind emotion. After all, they have to take their next election into account.

And South Africa's enemies do everything in their power to keep that flood as strong as possible. Every time that South Africa moves a step further away from what the State President has described as the obsolete concept of apartheid, they redouble their efforts to keep the public's feelings on the boil.

Over and over we hear demands that "apartheid" be eliminated without it being made explicit what is meant by that and without the slightest acknowledgement of the significant reforms that have already been carried out in this country.

Sooner or Later

But it cannot go on like this forever. Because "the truth will out." Sooner or later, one hopes, it will get through to people what a great change has occurred in South Africa and is still taking place.

South Africa's bitterest enemies fear that day. That is why they try to dismiss everything that is done in South Africa as insignificant. If they could, they would also do everything in their power to try to prevent the government from going ahead with its reform.

This is in any case being done for them in South Africa by the Conservative Party and other parties and groups. Is it not strange how the interests of even diametrically opposed groups can sometimes coincide?

12593

CSO: 3401/171

CHURCH SAYS 'VENGEFUL COUNTERSANCTIONS' WRONG

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

The Gereformeerde Kerk has warned that it would be wrong to implement counter-sanctions in revenge if sanctions were implemented against South Africa.

The church criticised talk of vengeful counter-sanctions, particularly against this country's neighbours who propagated sanctions against South Africa.

In its official publication *Die Kerkblad*, the Gereformeerde Kerk implied that South Africa should address the issue which gave rise to threats of sanctions, rather than talking about retaliating with counter-sanctions.

RESPONSIBLE

"Any criticism against a person or country must be weighed and considered to determine whether you are perhaps guilty — and responsible before God to fix what is wrong," it said.

Neighbouring countries could be hurt by counter-sanctions, but South Africa would have to live with them in the future.

Acts of vengeance were unchristian and negative.

Sanctions could mean an increase in unemployment. If that happened, Christians should use the opportunity to love their neighbour and do good.

If sanctions were implemented, the situation in the country would deteriorate, but a simpler lifestyle could serve the kingdom of God, *Die Kerkblad* said.

/9317

CSO: 3400/77

MARAIS CRITICIZES AFRIKANER RESISTANCE MOVEMENT POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "HNP Leader Warns AWB About Its Political Role--Boer People's State Not the Alternative"]

[Text] "The announcement by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] of a political policy opposed to the policy of the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] and other parties puts that organization in the middle of party politics."

So said the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, during the party's Eastern Cape regional congress.

Mr Marais point out that the AWB's policy of restoring the erstwhile Boer republics is a political policy, and that the organization is playing the part of a political party. A political group does not need to have the word "party" as part of its name in order to play a party-political role. After the English War, the Transvaalers conducted their political struggle through an organization called Het Volk [The People], and in the Orange Free State is was called the Orangia Unie [Orangia Union].

Aim

The fact that the AWB finds itself in the party-political arena makes it illogical for it to reject party politics and hold up a partyless state as an objective. A partyless state can only exist if parties are prohibited, and then it comes down to a one-party state.

Mr Marais said that the fact that the AWB had founded a political party in 1980 and registered it under the name "White People's State Party" with the same leadership and so far still the same address as the AWB makes the organization's rejection of party politics incomprehensible. It is all the more incomprehensible inasmuch as the AWB declares that the White People's State Party pursues the same policy in connection with a Boer people's state as the AWB, which beyond all doubt naturally makes the Boer people's state idea a mere party-political issue. These are the facts that form the dividing line between the HNP as champion of the idea of White South Africa, and the AWB as champion of a Boer people's state.

Difference

Mr Marais pointed to a statement by the AWB at a recent press conference to the effect that it will resist a takeover of power in South Africa by the ANC, and that votes in elections are irrelevant. If the AWB allows its actions to be determined by this, there is no conflict between the HNP and the AWB, because then the AWB is not playing the part of a political party with a policy that clashes with those of other parties, the HNP leader declared.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Marais said that in the present state of crisis people want to see a consolidation of opposition to the government and want to know what is standing in the way of that. The mere fact that more than one rightist political organization came into being after the HNP was founded in 1969 shows that there are differences. One important difference in political policy is the propaganda for a Boer people's state based on the historical territory of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the New Republic in northern Natal, to the exclusion of the Cape and the rest of Natal. According to this policy, the entire Cape must become a Colored republic and Natal a Zulu republic.

This policy is being put forward in opposition to the HNP policy of a white South Africa, which comes down to the existing RSA minus the historic black homelands and a territory for the Colored people.

To implement any policy of this kind, either an election will have to be won or a coup d'etat will have to be carried out, Mr Marais said. If the Cape and Natal are excluded from a future white state, the voters of those provinces will rebel against parties that put forward such a policy. Friends and blood relatives of voters in Natal and the Cape will also rebel and oppose such a policy. This will close the way to an election victory.

"The HNP is not prepared to write off the Afrikaners in the Cape. In the 1890's, the people of the Cape made a very great contribution to the establishment of Afrikaners through the GRA [Society of True Afrikaners], and they were wholeheartedly on the Transvaal side in opposition to the British occupation of 1877. Later, thousands of men from the Cape fought on the side of the Boer republics in the English War. And after the 1914 rebellion it was the people of the Cape who collected money through the Mutual Aid Fund to pay the fines of the rebels. The Afrikaners of the Cape, Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Natal were welded together into a people by the English War in particular. To draw a line between the people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State on the one hand, and the people of the Cape and Natal on the other based on state frontiers is unethical vis-a-vis the people of the Cape and Natal. Moreover, it is impractical politics that delays the overthrow of the government and broadens and deepens the divisions among Afrikaners."

The HNP finds no fault with the sentiment for a Boer people's state, but it cannot be an alternative to the policy followed by the HNP, Mr Marais declared.

12906/13104
CSO: 3401/177

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT WANTS WHITE FATHERLAND FOR ALL

MB290521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 28 Sep (SAPA)--It was "immoral" for a party to continue governing with a specific policy other than the one for which they were voted into power; Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP], said in Port Elizabeth this weekend. Speaking at the CP Cape Congress, Dr Treurnicht said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was committed to institutionalised power sharing which directly involved blacks in the running of the country and was seeking a mandate to achieve it by making it sound as plausible as possible.

Dr Treurnicht warned, the CP would "unmask him and his party" by demonstrating exactly how far they had already moved away from the previously stated policy. Whites in this country were a civilisation in danger of being swallowed up by Africa and if they relinquished political power without taking due precaution, they would lose everything. NP [National Party] policy could not succeed without white South Africans committing "cultural and moral suicide," he said.

Dr Treurnicht said he did not agree with the idea of a "boerestaat," a description used by some rightwing groups to denote a white South African fatherland. He had told "these people" that they spoke of a "boerestaat" yet it was "the boere who are betraying us." The CP's plan for a white fatherland provided a country where all whites, including the Afrikaners, could remain. It was a fact that in moving away from white sovereignty by introducing power sharing and integration had not created a politically or economically stable climate as people--both locally and internationally--did "not trust" in a country without political stability. This, he said, was not created by dividing the power with all the people and creating discord.

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CSO: 3400/81

BOSHOFF DISCUSSES PLANS FOR FUTURE AFRIKANER STATE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in /frikaans 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Cape, Natal, SWA in the People's State--Boshoff"]

[Text] Large parts of the Cape and Natal, as well as the southern part of South West Africa, may become part of a future Afrikaner people's state.

This position was taken by the leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, during the recent congress of the Volkswag.

In a summing up and look at the future, Professor Boshoff proposed that SABRA [the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] name an economic committee to work out proposals for the economic ordering of the Afrikaner people's state for submission to a subsequent meeting. Attention should also be given in the proposals to questions of principle, such as the nature of the economic system, the share of foreign enterprises, the elimination of foreign labor, industries that can be developed, and the economic policy that should be followed, Professor Boshoff said.

A committee for the geographical delimitation of the envisaged state must also be established.

"The broadest delimitation that can be contemplated is the white parts of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and northern Natal, the northern Cape, the Cape midlands as far as the Port Elizabeth coast to west of Mossel Bay, and the southern part of South West Africa. The eventual Afrikaner territory will probably have to be much smaller. The four largest metropolitan areas, or certain core areas of these, together with the black townships, must be severed from this white area and placed under separate management."

Delimitation is a fundamental matter and must take place as quickly as possible, Professor Boshof declared. Various proposals may be put forward, with the pros and cons of each. Consideration must be given in the choice to the inclusion of necessary requirements such as a harbor, key minerals, water, agricultural land, and existing industries. Afrikaner history and tradition must also be taken into account, as well as the defensibility of the territory.

Professor Boshoff said that Afrikaners must be convinced that a land and state of their own can be obtained if they really want it and are prepared to look the consequences in the eye. Every piece of land that is owned by a white, even if it is only the lot on which his house stands, can be made white practically overnight. Pretoria can be made white without difficulty, for example, if the whites who own the land want to do this. "If they don't want to do this, they must accept black rule and vanish from the scene as a people. Otherwise they will have to enslave and oppress the black people in political and other fields; they will not be able to maintain a just and morally well-grounded policy and way of life; they will have to tell posterity honestly: "We are now living well so that you may have no future; we accept on your behalf the future of the whites in Rhodesia."

Earlier in his speech, Professor Boshoff said that the Afrikaner is now living through a crisis just as great as when he decided to make the trek 150 years ago. More and more Afrikaners realize that the new constitutional arrangement that came into operation in 1983 is the direct cause of this crisis. The new arrangement was the result of a false reality in which the Afrikaner lived, because stability depended on the untenable circumstances that a minority of Whites successfully dominated a majority of blacks.

Before 1968, the government purposefully pursued a policy of separate development of the various peoples, Professor Boshoff said. Then political and social consideration became the predominant shaping forces, thanks to the consistent desire of the alien financial power for a unitary economy in a single mixed state. After 1968 the government gradually became more accommodating, and the concept of one economy in one state was finally accepted in its entirety. In this process economic forces got the upper hand and black labor power began to play a decisive role, Professor Boshoff said.

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CSO: 3401/177

SABRA OUTLINES EXCLUSIVE HOMELAND PLAN FOR AFRIKANERS

Exclusive Homeland Plan

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text]

A plan to ensure Afrikaner exclusivity in an independent white Afrikaner state was sketched for delegates at the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

Professor Hercules Booysen of the University of South Africa, warned that Afrikaners were caught up in a process of reform which they did not vote for.

The only reform the Afrikaner could support was one which subscribed to the principles of freedom in one's "own" country under an "own" government.

Partition, delegates were told, was the only solution.

The territory would have to be sovereign, unified, have a First World economy and be based on Afrikaner Calvinistic principles and traditions.

It would have to be able provide enough water and agricultural land, but should not be too big for Afrikaners to manage on their own or it would eventually culminate in a multiracial state.

A new design was needed for

an Afrikaner nation which would probably never number more than 5 million people and of this, only about 3 million would probably live within the borders of the new state.

Although no map and formal boundaries had been established, Afrikaners could start establishing a core area.

It would be fatal to ignore the development of the rest of South Africa. Provision must be made for other nations to find a home in their own independent territories.

The first step was the recognition that foreign black labour would have no place in the new state. Afrikaners would have to learn to do all their own work.

They should unite to ensure they won the next election.

However, if such a victory was not possible, Afrikaners could work together to establish their own state.

They could use property ownership rights to make their land white and buying power to support only those who identified with their aims.

Afrikaners had to start work now establishing their own exclusive territorial areas, living patterns and working environments. This would offer some protection should the country fall under black majority rule.

Pretoria 'Capital' of Afrikaner State

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

The new Afrikaner whites-only South Africa would have Pretoria as its capital city.

A delegate at the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs

annual congress in the city at the weekend, Mr Dirk Viljoen, said Afrikaners had to be realistic in their expectations for their own territory.

Metropolitan areas such as the Witwatersrand, Cape Peninsula, Durban/Pinetown, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage would have no place in the new state. In these areas racial mixing

was already too far advanced.

The new country would be white only, would not rely on black labour in any way and would have to be self-sufficient, he said.

However, the cultural history of the Afrikaner would be taken into consideration when drawing up the boundaries of the new territory.

HNP Leader Urges Verwoerd Policies

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

Claims that the late Dr H F Verwoerd's policies had failed were rejected yesterday by delegates at the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs' annual congress in Pretoria.

Delivering a commemoration speech to the former Prime Minister, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, called on Afrikaners to enter the power struggle between the races in South Africa.

The fight for a country in keeping with the dreams of Dr Verwoerd would not be won by constitutional innovations and clever talking.

It would only be won by calling on the inner strength of the Afrikaner to fight to keep what was his, said Mr Marais.

Under the rule of Dr Verwoerd, South Africa was a prosperous country, he said.

INSTABILITY

The move away from racial discrimination had led to instability, unleashed revolutionary powers and led the country to such an "ungovernable" situation that a state of emergency had to be declared, he said.

He urged Afrikaners to return to Dr Verwoerd's vision of a policy based on separate de-

velopment and a whites-only homeland where blacks were temporary sojourners.

Mr Marais said the disintegration of Dr Verwoerd's policy started as far back as 1964 when the present State President, Mr P W Botha and a former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, embarked on their campaign to undermine Dr Verwoerd's leadership.

It was these two men who first intimated to New Zealand that the presence of a Maori in an All Black rugby touring team would be acceptable, said Mr Marais.

All-White Blueprint

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text]

The right-wing Bureau for Racial Relations committed itself to drawing up the design for a new country for the Afrikaner nation at its annual congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

In a declaration of intent, chairman Professor Carel Boshoff said the organisation remained dedicated to its policies drawn up in 1952 under the leadership of Dr H F Verwoerd.

Future research would spotlight the desire of the Afrikaner to live freely in his own exclusive territory, Professor Boshoff told less than 100 delegates.

The following guidelines would be used:

- A unified territory;
- Afrikaner history and traditions would be taken into consideration;
- The borders would have to be

easily defended;

● The area would have to have a harbour, key minerals, water, agricultural land and established industries;

● The four largest metropolitan areas would be excluded;

● The land would have to be able to support at least 4 million people.

Professor Boshoff said whites other than Afrikaners would be welcome.

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CSO: 3400/86

NP SAID USING SABC AS PROPAGANDA CONDUIT

MB290734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 28 Sep (SAPA)--The SABC was deliberately trying to "denationalise" whites in South Africa and "condition them into capitulation" by disseminating blatant National Party [NP] propaganda. This was the viewpoint of Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party [CP] MP for Soutpansberg, who was addressing the CP cape congress in Port Elizabeth this weekend.

Mr Langley, whose position as CP spokesman on Foreign Affairs includes the SABC, told the congress that the SABC's attempt to condition whites was a deliberate psychological one aimed at getting integration accepted. The congress was asked for guidance as to whether CP members should refuse to pay TV licences in protest against the "broadcast of biased NP propaganda and the calculated attempts to condition whites towards integration by means of multi-racial programmes and advertisements." Mr Langley replied that, while the CP could not encourage people to break the law by refusing to pay TV licences, he suggested that members should do whatever they felt they had to do.

There was no doubt that the SABC was "his master's voice," Mr Langley said and the only question was: "Who is the master and who is the voice?"

He accused the SABC of misinformation, saying it did this by advising the public that the CP would be making a certain announcement, even before the announcement was made, warning them not to believe it. Mr Langley said he understood that staff at the SABC were even being used specifically to keep the NP informed on various matters of importance.

The increase in the number of American programmes--many of them with multi-racial casts--demonstrated how the corporation was trying to "denationalise and even Americanise" whites. These programmes had replaced European productions where the characters were all white and mixing of the races was not portrayed.

Responding to delegates objections to political and sport programmes on Sundays, Mr Langley said one way of differentiating between liberal socialists and conservatives was to examine their attitudes to traditional

values and morals. Under the NP, the Sabbath had been reduced to the position of just another ordinary day but a CP government would restore its sanctity as a day of honour, he said.

While the methods presently used by the SABC to disseminate NP propaganda were blatant enough, Mr Langley warned that "when the election comes," they would increase. Already the Bureau for Information "manipulated the news" but this too would increase for the election, he predicted.

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CSO: 3400/81

CONSERVATIVE MP PROMISES INDIAN, COLORED HOMELANDS

MB271305 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 27 Sep (SAPA)--It was not apartheid but integration which had failed in South Africa and this was proved by the fact that homelands such as Traskei and Ciskei did not have to deal with unrest which plagued white South Africa. This was the opinion of Ferdie Hartzenberg who was addressing the Cape Congress of Conservative Party [CP] at a beachfront hotel in Port Elizabeth today. Dr Hartzenberg said that it proved the weakness of integration when one considered that independent black homelands where blacks governed themselves had none of the problems of violence and unrest that were so prevalent in South Africa.

Outlining policy if the CP came to power, Dr Hartzenberg said blacks would only be able to work in areas nearest their homeland, thus restricting them to the "natural zones" from which they came. The CP would also ensure that there would be no building of new black townships or extension of existing black residential areas. Work permits would be issued to all blacks. Only a black with a work permit would be permitted within the borders of South Africa in order to control the number of "aliens."

Citizenship would be the sole right of white South Africans and no other races--including Indians and coloureds who would be granted their own "homelands"--would be allowed to hold SA citizenship. Land ownership and political rights would also be the sole prerogative of whites. Trade unions would only have white members as they alone would be citizens of the country and entitled to them. He said trade unions were the tools of communism and were increasingly being used as a political weapon.

The policy would be implemented to the most minute detail. Citizens on black independent areas would even have to register births, deaths and marriages in their own homelands and black drivers would have to register and licence vehicles in their areas.

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CSO: 3400/81

MOTSUENYANE ATTENDS NAFCOC CONFERENCE

Interview With DIE BURGER

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 86 p 11

[Article: "National Council--NAFCOC Makes Participation Conditional on Demands Being Met"]

[Text] Members of NAFCOC [National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce], the black chamber of commerce, will be prepared to serve in the government's planned National Council only if blacks have already received representation in the government, according to Dr. Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of NAFCOC.

Dr. Motsuenyane, who is attending the 22nd annual conference of NAFCOC in Cape Town, spoke yesterday in a conversation with DIE BURGER about various aspects of his organization's goals and views of certain political problems and their possible solution.

He pointed out that NAFCOC views the institution of the National Council as a waste of time.

"If the government is prepared to let blacks participate in the country's present political system, why does it not do so? Surely it is senseless for our people to have to serve on committees, councils, and so on and so forth in order to present proposals to a government about how to govern the country while we are not represented in that government."

Dr. Motsuenyane said that NAFCOC will reconsider its position on participation in the National Council when the government has laid down clear guidelines about the direction it intends to move in and the role the National Council will play. Until then, no credible black leaders will appear to talk with the government.

On the subject of disinvestment in South Africa, Dr. Motsuenyane said that NAFCOC is still in favor of conditional investments in this country, investments that benefit blacks.

Policy

"Increasing pressure from certain groups within the organization, however, have now caused us to reconsider that position. A decision on NAFCOC's future policy on disinvestment will be made at a conference later this year," he said.

"However, people have to realize that there are various interest groups within NAFCOC and that the organization's policy is determined by how the most members feel about a given question. I feel, however, that if a disinvestment campaign is a way to bring about political change in South Africa, then it must be considered."

Dr. Motsuenyane said that the disturbances currently troubling the country particularly hurt businessmen in black residential areas.

"Many black companies have already been burned down, which leads to the destabilization of black communities. NAFCOC is busy at present with a study of the problem and a report will be presented later this year."

He criticized the government for its condition that Nelson Mandela must renounce violence before he will be released.

Despite his criticism of the present system, he is positive about the future of black businesses in South Africa.

Economy, Politics Seen Intertwined

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Businessmen and Violence"]

[Text] The way in which the economy and politics have become intertwined in South Africa was clear in the speech which Chairman Dr. Sam Motsuenyane delivered yesterday in Cape Town at the annual conference of the black chambers of commerce (NAFCOC).

Dr. Motsuenyane draws a rather harsh, negative picture of the government. It is portrayed as the primary cause of decisions made by NAFCOC, including one not to work actively for new investments in South Africa unless certain conditions are met. The least that can be said is that there may be serious doubts about the wisdom of such an approach if one believes that the 20th century has irrefutably proved that democracy can only flourish in industrialized countries with a high level of prosperity.

In addition, the chairman of NAFCOC sets conditions that the government is to meet, such as the release of Nelson Mandela, dropping the ban on the ANC, and a readiness to negotiate with representative black leaders.

In this connection it is striking that NAFCOC does not demand that the ANC and other radical organizations stop their policy of violence.

Renunciation of violence is in fact the sole condition the government sets for negotiations with anybody and any organization. The agenda is open and there is no other obstacle to negotiations.

This is a justified demand, particularly since it is clear that intimidation and fear of violence is the primary reason why black leaders are slow to negotiate with the government.

It is not just that violence is a serious obstacle to the start of negotiations; as long as there is the threat of further violence, there can be no successful negotiations, because who can negotiate with a party that will resort to more bombs if it does not get its way?

NAFCOC, an organization that is eager for black businessmen and entrepreneurs to play their rightful role in a peaceful and progressive South Africa, cannot escape this thorny question. Its members too will have to exert much stronger pressure against the policy of violence and terrorism if they want to realize their ideals.

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CSO: 3401/171

GOVERNMENT DENIES POLICY OF RENT EVICTIONS

MB231632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 Sep (SAPA)--Although the rent boycott has now spread to some 46 townships causing a loss in revenue of about R40 million a year, the government had no programme to give attention to the issue. A Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman also said the government was not running any programme to evict rent defaulters. It was the prerogative of the 235 black local authorities in South Africa "to take steps to collect dues," the spokesman said.

Replying to a series of questions, the department was unable to say how many township dwellers were in arrears with their rent, or how much money the town councils were losing as a result. But the spokesman said: "The failure of residents to pay their dues is causing concern to both the local authorities concerned and the government. These local authorities are urged to take steps to collect the outstanding amounts." The spokesman said the majority of residents wanted to pay their rent, but were subjected to intimidation and prevented from paying.

Academics monitoring the boycott estimated that some 46 townships were losing about R40 million a year due to the rent boycott.

Meanwhile, the numbers of municipal policemen in townships, who are reportedly being used to deal with rent defaulters, have swelled to thousands in recent years as the number of autonomous councils grew from 42 in 1984 to 235 this year. Municipal policemen are normally armed with 9mm pistols and shotguns, and have been involved in a number of shootings. The most recent published case occurred in Soweto at the weekend, when two people, including Mrs Constance Rankutu, 24, the mother of a 2-year-old child, was shot dead at a night vigil.

The department--which subsidises the municipal policemen's salaries--was unable to say, however, how many municipal policemen there were now in South Africa. Councils are empowered to appoint 1.7 municipal policemen for every 1,000 residents.

Newspapers are currently able to report on the municipal forces actions, since they do not fall under the definition of "security forces." It is rumored in Pretoria, however, that the definition may be extended to ban reporting on their actions, which would consequently restrict full coverage of events around the rents crisis. A lawyer said this would be an alarming development. "The authorities should rather stop the shootings than ban them being reported upon," he said.

Asked if central government would allow council services to run down due to lack of funds, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman said: "It is not the policy of the government to subsidise local authorities, but in cases where a need is encountered, assistance may be considered." The spokesman said those in arrears with their rent due to indigency could apply to their local authorities for remissions. "Evictions are only considered when people are in a position to pay, but refuse to do so," he said.

Some 21 people were killed and 92 injured in Soweto on 26 August in riots reportedly sparked off over the rents issue. Seven people were shot in Sharpeville on Monday last week, during a period of unrest which had also been linked--non-officially--to the non-payment of rent and the threat of evictions.

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CSO: 3400/81

POLICE COMMISSIONER ON INTENDED USE OF NEW CONSTABLES

MB231326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 Sep (SAPA)--The commissioner of police, Gen P.J. Coetzee, today described as "sensationalism" reports that the special constables being trained at Koeberg were to be used against "comrades" in the townships. In a statement issued by police public relations in Pretoria, Gen Coetzee emphasised the special constables were intended to assist police in "combatting crime in general."

He assured the public he would not tolerate irresponsible action by staff under his control which could damage the proud professional record of the force. "The special constables will receive further in-service training after their basic training and operate under supervision," the statement said. "Media reports implying the constables would, after basic training, be sent into townships armed with guns and sjamboks [whips] to deal with certain groups of troublemakers is, to say the least, misleading."

Arming of police was determined by the nature of duties and circumstances at a given time, General Coetzee said. He added that it had been proven that police on foot patrol served as a deterrent to would-be criminals and served as an undeniable link between the police and the public, stimulating mutual trust and promoting an orderly community. The special constables, in clearly recognisable uniform and supervised by permanent police, would serve in this capacity, General Coetzee said.

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CSO: 3400/81

NATIONAL PARTY FARM POLICY CONDEMNED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 10

[Column: "Piet Petoors Talks Farming--"Agricultural Policy Impoverishes Farmer and Consumer"]

[Text] In the long run, the consumer cannot afford bankrupt food prices. As long as South Africa's agricultural policy ignores this simple truth, it will hobble from a disappointing white paper to a worthless reconstruction plan and still get nowhere.

For decades the government has followed a policy of making the country's inefficient, labor-intensive industries competitive by keeping food prices low. The still-growing black unemployment and falling industrial productivity show that this policy has failed. It is time that the government came up with another plan to make South African industry a success. The decline of agriculture has always been far too high a price to pay for the growth of industry, but now even this impossible sacrifice has become totally senseless.

Economic ignoramuses have told us for years that agricultural prices must be "market-based." Corn, milk, and other commodity prices cannot as a rule be determined by cost--no, they must be fixed by what the market is ready to pay.

Unless it is qualified, this is a superficial wisdom that takes no account of the structure of the market.

"Market forces" are such that agriculture is simply obliged to accept the price offered on both the input and the output sides. Its suppliers and its customers determine its costs and prices. Without the protection of the Marketing Act, agriculture is in no position to compete on an equal footing in the free market with the purchasers of its product--all the more so when there is a Marketing Act in force, but it is used by the minister of agriculture as a weapon against the farmer instead of as a means of protecting him against the unequal forces of the market.

On the input side, the farmer has no say in the price of his cost factors either. Where is the free market that determines the price of diesel fuel, tractors, the raw materials of artificial fertilizer, or sprays? The state determines the price of diesel fuel largely on the basis of tax

considerations. The price of phosphates is determined on the basis of the wage and profit decisions of the state monopoly enterprise Phoscor [Phosphate Development Corporation], in which agriculture has no say. The price of nitrogen fertilizer is determined by the import duties the state imposes on ammonia and the unwillingness of Sasol [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] and AECI [not further identified] to follow proper cost effective principles in their nitrogen production.

The price of tractors is determined by four factors: the production costs of the unproductive ADE [not further identified] plant, the state's import duties, the waste that results from the fragmentation of the tractor industry into seven ineffective assembly plants--the "seven dwarfs" economists joke about, and the supply policy of the seven foreign mother companies. The price of sprays is basically determined by the government's policy of pretending that the suppliers are not mere packers, but actually bona fide manufacturers in need of tariff protection.

And what about the most dangerous price increase of all, the interest rate atrocity which is crammed down the farmers' throats--this make-believe "market rate of interest" that in reality was, and still is, the manipulated interest rate of the government and the Reserve Bank?

Where, in all these things, are these free "market forces"?

Where, in the marketing of agricultural produce, does the organized producer have a free hand in the expansion of his market? How can the government demand on the one hand that the prices of his products be determined by the "market," and on the other hand hinder the producer of meat and dairy products from expanding his market by officially endorsing the cholesterol story, long since scientifically shown to be untrue and found to have been a mere long-term publicity myth put out by the margarine interests?

The unavoidable consequences of the government's policy of simultaneously keeping the price of agricultural products low and the cost of agricultural inputs high has been that agriculture has become an increasingly uneconomic industry. However, since agriculture is not ruled by mere motives of profit, but has its own laws, unprofitability has not led to an immediate exodus of farmers from the industry. Farming losses certainly led to the destruction of capital, but the farmer went on farming and in reality lived on the inflationary increase in the value of his land. How many farmers were obliged to increase their mortgage loans in order to retire, while their sons took over the farm with a higher debt, under the assumption that the farm would in fact be able to pay off the load of debt over the son's lifetime?

Now that the government has taken the disastrous little game of farming losses and capital destruction in agriculture too far and land prices are no longer rising, there is no more capital left to sacrifice unless the farmer gives way. More and more farmers have to sell out so that the purchase price of the farm at least wopes out the debt, even though the farmer has to trek to the city with empty hands. If the financial interests don't buy the farm, another farmer will establish himself on the land with a smaller debt, which the farm

may still perhaps be able to bear in a good year. If drought intervenes, the new farmer's burden of debt will also increase, and after ten or fifteen years his labor and capital will also have been wiped out as a result of government policy, simply in order to enable the industrial worker in the city to buy food cheaply.

The government is playing Russian roulette, with the revolver held to the farmer's head. Its so-called aid measures are less than the proverbial drop in the bucket of agricultural losses and in any case just contribute further to farm debt. The government is unwilling to take the necessary measures to correct the situation, because they run counter to its financial, industrial, and market policy. To think that the consumer in the city will benefit from this short-sighted urban bumpkin wisdom. The impoverishment of agriculture drains the soil of its phosphate reserves, cornfields sour, pasture is overworked, flocks grown smaller and smaller--the productive potential of our agriculture is disrupted and the consumer will in the future have to pay twice as much if the country wants to stay self-sufficient in its food requirements.

If not, we become just one more food-poor African country, a Third World country like Zaire or Bangladesh.

The consumer, like the farmer, can no longer afford this government policy. To tell the truth--they can no longer afford this government.

12906/13104
CSO: 3401/177

BRIEFS

PROMOTION OF COLORED FARMERS--There will be advantages of more than one kind if more opportunities are provided for coloreds in agriculture as planned by the Council of Ministers of the Council of Representatives with the purchase of farms. The guidelines laid down by the Council for the additional agricultural land also give evidence of far-sighted planning to achieve certain goals. The Council places a great premium on the agricultural usefulness of land and one of its goals is to purchase farms with economic potential that border existing rural areas. Furthermore, it is intended to purchase land that can be developed to support more than one farmer, particularly for irrigation projects. These plans will of course create more employment for coloreds. Not only will this give them a larger share in the country's agricultural production, but it can also help combat the depopulation of the countryside. Moreover, the settlement of more colored farmers can prevent good agricultural land in remote areas from lying unused. Thousands of coloreds are involved in agriculture but only a small number are in a position to farm independently. Many others who yearn to work a little land of their own but perhaps cannot afford it or for other reasons cannot acquire land, can still get that chance in the future through the Council of Representatives' agricultural policy. Just as many white farmers have already been enabled to stay on their farms or to acquire land through government aid, so too do coloreds need aid. This in fact forms part of the improvement of the rural colored communities, which otherwise would join the flood toward the overcrowded cities. [Editorial Report] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 86 p 12] 12593/6091

RIFT AMONG BROEDERBOND--A serious rift is growing in the ranks of the Afrikaner Broederbond over the circulation of a secret document among members suggesting the possibility of ANC participation in the drawing up of a new constitution. "We are entering a serious crisis," a senior Broederbond member said yesterday. He said several members had objected to the document which also propagates immediate "grey areas," a black majority in Parliament and a socialist system for blacks parallel to a free market system for whites. The document proposes that radio and television be used to condition whites to accept racially integrated residential areas. "What is happening now is a total contradiction of what the Broederbond has always stood for," a right-wing source in the movement said. "If this is the course on which they are going to continue, the organisation might as well be disbanded." Professor Pieter de Lange, chairman of the Broederbond, was not available for comment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 86 p 18] /9317

ASSISTANCE WITH ILLEGAL LABOR--The South African minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has made an urgent appeal to organized commerce and industry to help his department solve the problem of illegal labor in South Africa. Mr Botha told the Natal Chamber of Industries in Durban that there were about 1.3 million foreigners working illegally in South African commerce, industry, and agriculture. Mr Botha said the government wanted to train at least .25 million jobless by March next year for jobs that were in demand. He said that programs to help the unemployed, and for which the government had set aside almost \$400 million over the past 2 years, would continue for 5 more years. He said that by the end of March this year, more than 300,000 unemployed had been placed in employment through the program. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Sep 86] /9604

SAP DENIES DEATH SQUAD ACTS--A death squad with alleged South African connections is feared to be operating in Lesotho and has killed at least three African National Congress (ANC) members and kidnapped one. According to Lesotho citizens who were too afraid to be named, the hit squad operates quite openly in co-operation with the Lesotho police. They claimed the Lesotho police had declined to act on the grounds that it could not protect ANC sympathisers. Allegations that the death squad members included South African Police has been denied in a statement by the SAP public relations division. The commissioner of the Lesotho police could not be contacted for comment but a senior Lesotho policeman also denied such involvement. The people allegedly killed by the hit squad during a three-day period in July were a former Soweto student, Joseph Mothopeng, a Lesotho medical technologist, Mpho Makete and an unidentified woman ANC sympathiser. During the same period Simon Makheta, caretaker ANC representative in Lesotho, was kidnapped by the squad. After he was bundled into a car, two shots were fired. Makheta has not been seen or heard from since. Father Michael Worsnip, General Secretary of the Christian Council of Lesotho said: "I can confirm that the Christian Council has heard consistent allegations of an anti-ANC vigilante squad operating in Lesotho. We don't know who they are or what they are doing." [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 14 Sep 86 p 2] /9317

MINISTER: AVOID MIXING SCHOOL, POLITICS--Political beliefs and ideologies should not find their way into South Africa's classrooms, the Transvaalse Onderwysvereeniging (TO), heard in Pretoria yesterday. "School teachers must avoid furthering their own political standpoints in their classrooms," said the Minister of National Education Mr F.W. de Klerk. Speaking at the TO's 80th annual general meeting, Mr de Klerk said children should not--through education--become playthings in the world of adult politics. "If parents' political differences find their way into the playgrounds and classrooms, teachers are failing in their duties," he said. He said the professional status of the teacher carried with it an enormous amount of responsibility. "People look towards us for positive leadership and our first duty is to serve the child by sound, unbiased education," he said. Mr de Klerk called on Afrikaans teachers to support and assist their colleagues of other race groups. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3401/171

ANC SECRETARY CALLS FOR NON-RACIST DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Niamey LE SAHEL DOMANCHE in French 24 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Alfred N'Zo, ANC secretary-general, by Boubacar Sidi Ahmed]

[Text] Somewhere along the Cairo Road to Lusaka, at one of the countless ANC offices... For security reasons, Oliver Tambo, current leader of the African National Council (ANC), seldom visits here, and, on the rare occasions when he does so, he is invariably in disguise. This, however, in no way affects the efficiency or the gung-ho attitude that pervades the office our reporter visited. That is where he met the ANC leader. Despite his advanced age, Alfred N'Zo is still a vigorously active man. In this interview, he talks about the potential impact of economic sanctions on Pretoria, about the OAU, and about the rest of the many unresolved issues that block any acceptable settlement of the situation in South Africa.

[Question] As pressure from the international community upon South Africa mounts, what can you tell us about the likelihood of a change in ANC tactics within the fairly near future?

[Answer] First of all, ANC has been steadily and urgently crying out to the international community to take action against apartheid. In the ANC view, that would add to the pressure already thrust upon the system by our people's struggle inside our country. The combination of the two sources of pressure could mean the prime factor in the destruction of the apartheid system: to put it another way, we are deeply grateful for this international action on our behalf.

We would make special mention of the support we receive from the front-line countries and from the OAU in general, which have never wavered in their support for our people's struggle to reclaim what is rightfully theirs.

Some of these countries, particularly those on the front line, are doing so at great risk to their development, not to mention their very existence. You know that they have made great sacrifices for the cause of economic sanctions about to be imposed

against South Africa; this is demonstrable in the apartheid system's reaction to my country and even to Zimbabwe, particularly now that the Commonwealth nations have agreed that sanctions must be imposed against the apartheid regime. We deeply appreciate all this help and this moral support from these countries whose leaders have decided to go forward, come what may.

[Question] Can one say the same of the French-speaking African countries?

[Answer] Much as it goes against the grain, we must first consider the result of joint efforts, by which I mean those of the OAU member nations that have mounted sustained efforts for adoption of resolutions at summit meetings. I am talking about those unanimously adopted to signify approval of action against apartheid.

On the other hand, we get the impression that some countries that voted against the resolutions, arguing that the only way to deal with the situation is to sit down and engage in dialogue took that position to please Great Britain, to go along with the theory of "constructive engagement" and others of that ilk...

Very fortunately for us, there are not many such countries.

[Question] But didn't the ANC meet with an American ambassador some time ago?

[Answer] Of course! It had to be done! We had to grasp at this chance to explain, in detail, our people's position, to make it clear to the American ambassador what our struggle was all about. That was the first time such contact had ever occurred between us and the United States, at any such lofty official level.

Our people, living in South Africa, had no alternative but to embrace the strategy of armed struggle and violence to put an end to the despicable apartheid system.

Our people's struggle, led by the ANC, has yielded much fruit: at the purely domestic level, the central point in our struggle was to mobilize our people to take action. That is why you are reading about strikes by workers who are demanding better wages and better working conditions.

They had also taken action whose goal was freedom for all those who had been arrested and detained.

All this must be understood, because repression in South Africa has got the upper hand over all peaceable patterns for solving this problem that is apartheid.

In all these instances, this is part of our strategy against the current regime in South Africa. The combination of these two approaches shows you the all-encompassing scope of the struggle in which ANC is engaged.

[Question] There are people who tend to see communism lurking behind every bush. That leads them to say very often that if the ANC ever gets into power, it will mean...

[Answer] Of course they do! And it's nothing but a pretext. What you have to keep constantly in mind is this: while ANC is totally committed to this struggle, our organization is also party to discussions with whites from other sections of the interior of South Africa. We do this to mobilize these sections against the apartheid system. This is why, for us, discussion is important. Through it, we can get our people's point of view across to white businessmen, some of whom have come to Lusaka to meet with ANC members.

There you have the other aspect of our approach; you might call it our political and diplomatic front, so as to nip all speculation in the bud. By extension, ANC stands ready to meet with anyone who wants to discuss the situation in South Africa. It was this attitude that led us to meet with the British representative, who had, incidentally, admitted that ANC simply cannot be shut out from the quest for peace in South Africa. It is vital that everybody understand our movement's position, understand our policy, our strategic objective, the fact that its perspective is global in scope: that would certainly allow us to dismiss the fallacious attitude of those portions of the media that are hostile to us.

At a completely different level, the goal for which we strive is the creation of a non-racist, fundamentally democratic, and united society. One society, within which all citizens, black and white, will have a part in designing and building the future of their country. You can see why it would be rash, then, to predict just what political system will be chosen. All that concerns us for the moment is putting an end to the privilege that only the minority can make its voice heard in this country. That goal is based on a program that is no secret at all and which is written into the freedom charter. It clearly stipulates that South Africa belongs to the people who live there: blacks and whites. Hence, no government may impose a political system that is not rooted in the will of all South Africa's people.

To reply to another aspect of your question, I can tell you that one thing is already certain: certain countries that cherish that idea know that if there is a change in the political system in South Africa, they will no longer be able to exploit the riches of our country as they are doing now through the multinationals;

at the same time they are exploiting our people, abetted by the laws promulgated by the apartheid system.

They are hag-ridden by the fear of losing the super-profits they pocket at the expense of our peoples.

[Question] Botha had declared and even suggested a degree of reform some time ago, including the matter of the pass-law, the marriage laws, etc...

[Answer] You know, Botha's declaration did not surprise us in the least. His attitude is even less surprising; when Botha talks about reforming apartheid, he is talking about giving the blacks a little more elbow-room. And that, of course, is calculated to perpetuate white supremacy in South Africa. This talk of reform is merely a sop to soothe his allies. It means that they get the impression that things are moving in our country...Make no mistake about it, though: the situation for blacks is as bad as ever, if not actually worse. We know that the task Botha has set himself is to preserve the status quo.

[Question] President Reagan spoke of symbols, and set the South African problem in what might be called a historical context.

[Answer] When Reagan said that apartheid is cosmetic, he was merely trying to play to American public opinion so as to protect certain interests.

ANC policy has been the same ever since 1912, when the treaty of unity was signed, and encouraged the people to close ranks against their common enemy. That policy has not changed by one iota from that day to this. And, thanks to that unity in the struggle, we can already glimpse the dominant profile of the society South Africans want.

Obviously, though, if you have people like Buthelezi who have made their position clear vis-a-vis the present system and the interests they support, things get complicated. What you have there are traitors to the South African nation, and hence to the struggle the people have chosen to win back what what is rightfully theirs.

He mentioned the PAC. Our position toward the PAC is that, if it exists and if it struggles in the country to change the situation, there is no problem; or even, if it is working with others who have a democratic vision of the future South African Republic, we have nothing against it. The problem, though, is that the PAC is active only in a handful of sections outside the borders of the South African Republic; you see that we simply haven't the time to spare on bringing all these splinters of the PAC together... Be that as it may, we are for unity.

[Question] Could there be a leadership problem in the ANC, and what plans might there be, in terms of election, for the future?

[Answer] The future poses no problems to us. ANC branches in the interior of the country as well as those beyond its borders are united. There is no room for conflicts over leadership. We all work together according to the specific program laid down for our organization. This program is so designed as to encourage unity in the work we do, and this has won us the confidence of our people. This makes it possible for the members to replace their leaders; I mean, in other words, that they can run for election if they so desire. Those who run for office but fail to win election will simply go back to what they were doing in ANC without any problems. You can see that we have no leadership problems and that, therefore, we have no reason to be afraid.

[Question] Has the Pretoria regime managed to find traitors to infiltrate your organization?

[Answer] But of course it has! When it is not too busy with aggression, the apartheid regime has always tried to sneak traitors into the ANC, hoping to weaken our movement. As for us, we take all these things into consideration; we have discovered traitors among us. They passed themselves off as activists. When the people spy the enemy, they are instantly on the alert. ANC conducts consciousness-raising campaigns for that very purpose.

We maintain the utmost vigilance to track down and spot the traitors in our ranks.

[Question] Nelson Mandela, in the eyes of the whole world, is still the leader of the ANC. Is he still truly part of the movement, or does he merely play a symbolic role as leader?

[Answer] Before Mandela went to prison, which was 20 years ago, he was chosen as the man who would maintain the role of leader in our country's struggle. And that fact cannot change, simply because the apartheid regime has seen fit to lock him in a cell. In any event, our people have never accused Mandela of any wrongdoing, because, even from the depths of his prison cell, he still keeps urging us: "Keep on fighting for ANC's political program!"

You can see for yourself that there is no reason to raise the matter of leadership when it comes to Mr Mandela. The main thing is to abide by the original political program.

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CSO: 3419/303

BUTHELEZI SPEAKS ON HOPES, FEARS FOR FUTURE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 14 Sep 86 p 17

[Report on interview with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu by John MacLennan in Ulundi; date not given]

[Text]

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has often said that many whites see him as "just another kaffir".

His black enemies vilify him as "the ultimate sell-out" ... and he was their target again this week as they prevented Mrs Coretta King, widow of the American civil rights' leader, Dr Martin Luther King, from meeting him.

But there can be no argument that he holds the key to the future of Natal and, in so doing, is probably the main factor in deciding whether the Government's constitutional plans succeed or fail — which could just make him the most important black leader not behind bars.

Chief Buthelezi's private life is as enigmatic as the man himself.

Most people know him only as a face on TV, a man who is often involved in controversy and someone who speaks inordinately fast.

But in an interview with The Sunday Star he provided some insight into the way he lives at Ulundi, the Zulu capital built in an arid amphitheatre in kwaZulu.

It consists of the kwaZulu government offices, a few score houses and a hotel, which proudly bills itself as the "Smallest Holiday Inn in the world". That's the lot.

Now 58, he burns the midnight oil to keep up with the demands of his constituents, his Inkatha organisation of 1.3 million people and the never-ending stream of visitors from all over South Africa and all over the world. He regards it as a real plus if he can achieve five hours' sleep a night.

Most of his working day is spent in the new kwaZulu government offices and you reach his sanctum after passing a series of armed guards and a steel door.

His visitors include academics, politicians, the Press, various civic organisations.

His guest register would probably compare favourably with — if in fact it does not outdo — that of President Botha and his personal diary reflects a hectic lifestyle where you count your breaks in hours rather than days.

His speaking engagements are legion and he constantly travels about the country. Ulundi now has night-landing facilities, which makes it easier for him to get about.

He never takes holidays. There just isn't the time. He says he could profitably be employed just in running Inkatha.

He is always available to the people, and — to the chagrin of his advisers and colleagues — accepts invitations even from local student bodies which want to hear him.

"I don't take myself seriously as a head of state. I am a freedom fighter and I must take the people seriously." This is why he spends so much time dealing with problems which have been sent to him by petitioners who want his personal intervention.

Chief Buthelezi's bedroom and car are full of books and magazines to which he subscribes. But he never has time to finish one.

He loves music (his taste ranges from Handel to Mozart to Sinatra to Iglesias to pop) but he only has time to listen to it on the cassette tape of his car.

He lives with death threats and does not allow them to influence him. He was warned by a friend as well as security sources that plans were afoot to assassinate him last July 16. He went ahead anyway with his plans to address a meeting in Durban.

His idea of a good time — he is a great conservationist — is to visit a nearby game reserve when he gets the chance.

JOHN MACLENNAN reports from Ulundi on Buthelezi's hopes, philosophy — and fears for the future.

CHIEF BUTHELEZI has always been a man of peace but — like Nelson Mandela — he will choose the path of violence if his people demand it.

He gave this and other views in a wide-ranging interview with The Sunday Star at his Government's headquarters in kwaZulu this week. In brief:

- Mandela must be released before Chief Buthelezi or any other black leader who can claim credibility will negotiate a new constitutional dispensation with the Government.

- President Botha's nerve has failed him and he is missing a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to assure all South Africans of a secure and peaceful future.

- A successful outcome at the Indaba could become a beacon of hope — or plunge the country into civil war if the Government gives it the thumbs down.

His hope for the future is a South Africa "where power is shared among all the people".

"I believe this country is different from many others in Africa which were colonised, in that it has a larger settlement of

whites who are ~~settlers~~ settlers or expatriates but who have become indigenous.

"I envisage a South Africa in which all population groups are represented, in which all the freedoms are guaranteed and where there is a bill of rights. I believe this can only be brought about through negotiation and reconciliation."

He sees the Indaba as the first step along this route. "It is unique and it is the practical way of going about reconciliation, not just between whites and blacks, but between black groups."

He is not surprised that some black groups are refusing to take part because they are for the armed struggle and it is against everything for which they stand. "But the Indaba proves them wrong."

If the Government is implacable about the Indaba's demand for a new system of joint legislature — and it is understood the participants are now hammering out the final details of representation — then, says Chief Buthelezi: "As a democrat I must take my cue from my people ... I have always said my people's options are my options and I have said as a Christian that non-violence is the answer for me ... I don't think it is timely to use violence at this time ... (but) if people want me to lead them through violence then of course, however reluctantly, I would have to do so as the servant of the people."

He does not know what will happen if the Government turns down the Indaba's suggestions, makes the point that he is not threatening President Botha, but adds: "I really hope God helps South Africa if that happens because it will be a plus for those who say violence is the answer. I don't say violence would be more viable, but it would sound more viable."

The one wild factor in the South African equation is Nelson Mandela. If the ANC figurehead is released then Chief Buthelezi believes all is possible in getting the Government's stalled reform talks going. If not, the litany of violence will continue.

"Dr Mandela is the martyr of black South Africa. More than anyone he has paid the price ... I believe his release would mark a bold step towards rapprochement in this country."

Chief Buthelezi agrees the Government would like to release Dr Mandela rather than have him die in detention and believes that "as much as I detest and condemn the State of Emergency as a black leader, I would say that, at this time, when they are clamping down, it would be ideal to release him."

He regards the Government's demand that Dr Mandela first eschew violence as completely unfair and says he would not do it if he were in the ANC leader's shoes. "He would be repudiating his colleagues in the ANC."

The Zulu leader's participation in talks with the Government on constitutional changes — and Chief Buthelezi's co-operation would provide the initiative with credibility — now hinges completely on Dr Mandela's freedom.

"The release of Dr Mandela and others is an absolute prerequisite to get talks going, before you even think of the merits or demerits of the thing. There is no way I or some others would be seen to be negotiating behind the backs of other black leaders. And there is no way in which whatever comes out in any discussion from which political prisoners are excluded will not be seen to be betraying black South Africa."

Nor does he believe Mandela presents a threat to security. "I think they are overestimating what he can do. Speculation is that there will be a Khomeini/Iran type situation here, but you underestimate the awesome powers that the security forces have."

His bottom line is that everybody must be at the conference

table to sort out the country's future — including the ANC. This will meet a situation which is unlike any other country which has been colonised.

"When I look across at Mozambique and see how meaningless is the triumph we all applauded a few years ago ... I think we are blessed in that we will be the last in Africa to solve our problem. As intelligent human beings we should learn from these experiences and avoid some of the pitfalls which our brothers in Southern Africa could not avoid."

He is more than puzzled and frustrated at President Botha's apparent immobility. "He has himself said that apartheid is outdated. This was historic ... look at some of the holy cows he has slaughtered — the Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Acts, the pass laws. Nothing has happened. There is no revolt by whites."

He suspects that President Botha "gives the rightwing more credibility than it deserves. He has been frozen because he was too alarmed by the incidents which took place in Pietersburg (when the AWB broke up an NP meeting).

"That was just too frightening for him. All the Afrikaner leaders have been haunted by the idea that they would go down as the one that split the Volk. Mr Botha has already done so, insofar as the CP has hived off, and I don't think he would like to see anymore of that. This has made him freeze."

He finds this ironic because polls show President Botha has as much support among English-speakers as the PFP. "He has said apartheid is dead. He has said he is committed to reform. He has the mandate. Now he must practise what he preaches"

Chief Buthelezi has one main concern: "Mr Botha behaves now as if he doesn't give two hoots in hell whether sanctions are applied or not. With the escalation of violence I fear he will go into the laager and damn the consequences and this frightens me more than anything."

He sees this as a great pity. "He has to realise that even if

he loses more people from his party he stands to gain more stature as a statesman, he stands to gain more black support and he stands to gain more white support from white liberals.

"There are issues that would be a bigger triumph than being a smalltime politician, parochial, concerned only about the people from whom he originates, when the country is bigger than that. I would see that as a more tempting accolade."

There are many rewards for whites on the path of reform. "They will be architects for the future, not just for themselves, but for their children and their children's children. They need to be architects of their society and they have the opportunity now. This applies to us as well."

"There is no question that blacks need whites and whites need blacks. The interdependence has gone so far really that it is in the vested interests of both that there should be power-sharing. They are interdependent already through the economy and I believe this should also be translated into political interdependence."

Of the view that President Botha is able to clamp down on unrest and rising black aspirations for as long as he likes through existing security measures, Chief Buthelezi says: "I think the longer you keep the fire going under a pot with the lid on, the more devastating the explosion will be."

President Botha, he believes, is running out of time and the country could be overwhelmed by a variety of factors, including an economic crunch. There just won't be enough jobs for all the black school-leavers. "The longer he delays the uglier the scenario looks to me."

If the Government would, for example, repeal the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts ("they can do it without suffering any consequences") it would provide a huge fillip for reform. "I can't see black people, poor as they are, flooding the Berea or Houghton because they just don't have that kind of money. But just think of the miracle it would cause in terms of changing opinion abroad, for example."

One frequently stated NP view is that it is up to "the Boers and the Zulus" to sort out the country's future, and Chief Buthelezi goes along with that to some extent. "They do form the two largest groups on either side of the colour line ... if a miracle happened and there was rapprochement between them I think it would be progress enough to general rapprochement in the country as a whole between black and white."

He spends sleepless nights worrying about black-on-black conflict. "It is damaging at many levels, because in a way it leaves Mr Botha and the Government home and dry. Then they can say: 'With whom can we negotiate while these people are still fearing each other apart'."

His worst nightmare is the collapse of the economy. "It is the engine of everything that people have enjoyed in varying degrees. If that happens I see more conflict without any hope at the end of the tunnel. Once the engine has packed up then it doesn't matter who runs the country because they will not be able to improve the quality of life."

His dream is shared power. "Some people say that because we are so different it is a tragedy. But I think it was God's plan because the greatness of this nation lies in that we are so diverse ... diversity is our greatest asset."

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CSO: 3400/78

LAWYERS DISCUSS FORMING GIANT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 11-24 Sep 86 p 4

[Text]

MAJOR lawyers' groups in the country decided at a conference held at Bisho in the Ciskei recently, to form a giant national lawyers' organisation - set to be largest in the history of South Africa.

A national steering committee was formed to spearhead the formation of the giant body on December 6.

The state of emergency which has almost blanketed the entire country's socio-political scene has been keeping courts on their toes and many lawyers in the country who are disillusioned with the present legal system have developed a new attitude.

"It is necessary to produce a powerful body of lawyers who have a correct vision of our future society", said Mr Archie Gumede, a member of the Democratic Lawyers' Association and UDF leader, addressing the meeting.

Gumede said also that "it is not only important to challenge the existing laws but it is also necessary to create a basis for the future system of justice in South Africa."

Gumede said that the meeting had come at a crucial period in the history of the struggle in South Africa and "in the face of the ongoing crisis in the country, there has developed a dire need for people in all sections of our society to involve themselves in the struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa. Lawyers are no exception."

After some differences as to the nature of the structure, it was finally agreed that for the purposes of ideological and organisational coherence they should opt for a unitary rather than a federal system.

The major lawyers' organisations present at the conference were the Democratic Lawyers' Congress, ELC, which is strong in the Tvl, the Western Cape based Democratic Lawyers' Organisation, the Eastern Cape Democratic Lawyers' Association (ECDLA), the Pietermaritzburg based Lawyers for Democracy, the UDF affiliated Democratic Lawyers' Association (DLA), which is strong in Durban and the Black Consciousness orientated Black Lawyers' Association.

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CSO: 3400/67

DROP IN NECKLACE KILLINGS SEEN AS PROTEST INCREASES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Michael Tissing]

[Text]

The "necklace" method of killing has slowed down since opposition began building up against its use in organisations representing the black community.

Mention of the "necklace" — a tyre placed round the victim and usually set ablaze with petrol — has been less frequent in the Bureau for Information's recent unrest bulletins.

Killings or attempted killings with the "necklace" have been a feature in the bureau's reports.

Public execution by burning began on a wide scale in the Northern Transvaal in 1984 when people suspected of being "witches and wizards" were condemned for bringing hardship to their communities.

It assumed political proportions in the Eastern Cape early last year when it was used in a concerted drive to force councillors and policemen to quit Government-created structures.

The "necklace" lost its image as the method of killing Government-associated people this year when it was used by political rivals against one another.

It was announced in Parliament last month that more than 300 people had been killed by the "necklace".

Criticism of the "necklace" has come from some spokesmen of the African National Congress (ANC) — but support for it from others.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front-affiliated Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco) have also criticised the "necklace".

In July last year Archbishop Desmond Tutu, then Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, threatened to leave the country if "necklace" killings continued.

ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo criticised the use of the "necklace" by radicals when he addressed a Press conference at the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Zimbabwe two weeks ago.

Mr Tambo's statement contrasted with a report in the London *Sunday Times* this week that the ANC was openly backing the execution by "necklace" of blacks who collaborated with the Government and its leaders.

Azapo publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said in June at the funeral of Azapo member Mr Martin Mohau, who had been kidnapped and burnt to death, that the organisation had never used the "necklace" and would never condone its use.

Azapo president Mr Saths Cooper said at a Steve Biko memorial service last week that the "necklace" was a crime against black people and it must be stopped.

He added that there were many people doing things in the name of the struggle which were in fact a disservice. "We believe the leadership of the various political persuasions should come together and condemn those things that set back our struggle. If you cannot have discipline ... you cannot have freedom because you will not be able to run this country."

Archbishop Tutu has said: "Our cause is just and noble — that is why it will prevail and bring victory to us. You cannot use methods to attain the goal of liberation that our enemy will use against us."

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CSO: 3400/78

SANCA FEARS GENERATION OF BLACK DRUG ADDICTS, ALCOHOLICS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] The closure of black schools could create a generation of alcohol and drug addicts.

Welfare workers are concerned that there will be a massive upsurge in already grave social problems, particularly alcohol and drug abuse, of black communities.

They are finding it difficult to provide existing services which are seriously inadequate. And they say there has been little progress in expanding these to deal with future demand.

Researchers are investigating the extent of drug abuse among black youth, but it is known that dagga-smoking and glue-sniffing, often practised by pre-school children, is increasing.

Alcoholism is a major problem in black urban areas. There are said to be 71,550 male and 15,222 female black alcoholics on the Witwatersrand.

Research has shown that one in every 10 urban black males consumes more than 15 centilitres of absolute alcohol a day and may be an alcoholic.

Because of this, black youths have role models which condone alcoholism, said Margeret Motumi, development adviser for the national arm of the South African Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca).

Limited social services and preventive programmes as well as a general lack of awareness of the problems of dependence means there are no brakes on youth experimenting with drugs or alcohol, Mrs Motumi said.

"The youth of 16 who drinks now will be an addict in 10 years' time."

Although there are young people who reject alcoholism in their parents, even they often succumb to experimenting, Mrs Motumi said.

Field work was becoming increasingly difficult for welfare workers. Their credibility was questioned and their places of contact with youth, such as schools, were being thrown into disarray.

/9274

CSO: 3400/92

PERCY QOBOZA CRITICIZES SABC'S OPPOSITION TO M-NET TV

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 21 Sep 86 p 4

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza in Percy's Itch column]

[Text] The SA Broadcasting Corporation's television services have gone round the bend.

But it's not surprising.

They are doing everything within their power to counter the imminent entry of the privately owned M-Net television network which hits the little box on October 1.

The new station promises to be a top entertainment station along the mould of cable television in the United States. To make the SABC even more jittery, it has the advantage of having access to material not normally available to the SABC.

Also understandably, the SABC has suffered tremendously because of its blatant position as the government's propaganda wing. Disinformation has been the cornerstone of its philosophy--with the tragic consequence that it has left a whole country patently ignorant about the true state of affairs in the nation.

To ensure that ignorance is not tampered with, they have banned news broadcasts and news commentary from M-Net. As you may recall, Louis Nel said this was highly desirable to avoid information being reduced to comical levels. That is not my experience from the aggressive competition one sees in the various TV networks in the US. Americans are badly ignorant when it comes to issues of other countries and nations--but when it comes to issues in their own country they're on the spot. And that is thanks to the television networks there.

Coming back to the ridiculous levels of the SABC. You may have noticed that they have invaded your breakfast table by televising Radio Today. I frankly do not find a rationale behind that move. It's not entertaining or even funny. It's actually very boring. Make no mistake, I think Radio

Today is probably the only radio program which brings a semblance of sanity in the arena of information--but to be subjected to watching those ~~newsreaders~~ and technicians doing their job on the screen is not remotely entertainment.

You may also have seen top propagandist Cliff Saunders spending your licence fees last weekend to do a hatchet job on the US. The idea was to show that the US has no right to point fingers at this country as far as the treatment of black people is concerned.

Black Americans, he implied, are no better off. What he did not portray was that the constitution of the US and that country's courts come down heavily on those who discriminate on the basis of colour. He also omitted to mention that in this country the constitution and the courts protect the rights of those who discriminate on the grounds of race and colour.

To try and compare the two situations is silly, to say the very least.

Thank heavens we will now have a choice. At least we can see 1980 movies instead of the 1920 cr*p that the SABC puts on the screen.

/9317

CSO: 3400/67

BRIEFS

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION BY SACHED--While talk of alternative education rates on, an SA organisation has been applying it since 1959 with considerable success. The Sached Trust, committed to a democratic, non-racial united South Africa, has through consultation with deprived communities developed several programs with education taking top priority. Turret Correspondence College, the Sached Trust's secondary education wing, was born in 1970. With the crisis in black education deepening, the TCC secondary education program has been expanded into two categories. Program A caters for working or unemployed adults who need a senior education. The part-time course, which prepares the student for a Joint Matriculation Board Matric, runs over three years. Program B is a one-year matriculation program, only for students who have already studied at matric level but have not obtained the qualification. TCC has learning centres in eight centres around the country--Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, Maritzburg, East London, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. Students and adults who want to register for the 1987 programs must do so when registration opens on November 30. Closing date for Program A is February 15 while the Program B registration deadline is February 28. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 21 Sep 86 p 4] /9317

BLACK COUNCILLORS 'DESERT' TOWNSHIP SEATS--Administrators have been put in charge of nine black townships as councillors desert their seats. This was confirmed this week by Mr George Orr, the Deputy Director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. He said Alexandra, Tembisa, Wattville, Bekkersdal, Nonzwakazi, Lingalihle, kwa-Nobuhle, kwaGuqa and Bela-Bela were now controlled by administrators because of the absence of town councils in these townships. "But I wouldn't say that the councils have failed," he said. Orr said that if blacks did not participate in the administration of townships, his department would appoint retired magistrates, commissioners, town clerks, or any white person seen by the department as being capable of handling black affairs to do the job. Many township residents see the new system as a perpetuation of the council system. In Tembisa on the East Rand, a number of former councillors have been appointed as administrators. "As long as the councillors are there, we will not support such structures," said an angry resident. Orr said a key difference between the two systems was that councillors were elected, while administrators were appointed by the minister. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 11-24 Sep 86 p 4] /9317

CSO: 3400/67

LATEST DISAFFILIATION SEEN AS SEVERE BLOW FOR TUCSA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Alan Fine]

[Text]

THE decision taken last weekend by the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province (GWUWP) to disaffiliate from the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) represents a severe blow to the organisation.

Tucsa has suffered the defection of at least 25 affiliates in the past three years.

The 56 000-strong GWUWP was by far Tucsa's largest affiliate, and its disaffiliation takes Tucsa's total membership loss this year to seven unions, representing 127 000 workers. Tucsa's high point was in early 1983, when it represented 495 000 members of 57 unions. Today, 32 affiliates remain with a combined membership of little more than 150 000.

Tucsa's most severe losses this year have occurred in the clothing, textile and leather sectors.

And morale within Tucsa will fall further with the recent announcement of the resignation of administrative manager Ruth Imrie.

Imrie will be replaced by an "organising executive" Don Maitland. Maitland is at present an official of the

Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA), the union led by Tucsa president Robbie Botha.

Ironically, the source of Tucsa's startling growth between 1978 and 1983 ultimately threatens to become its nemesis.

The late 70s saw the introduction of SA's new labour dispensation, designed in line with the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission. A number of unions previously to the right of Tucsa found a home in that organisation, having decided to open their ranks to workers other than white.

Among the unions which joined Tucsa in that period were the MSOA and the Artisan Staff Association.

The effect was a shift to the right in what was very much a multiracial, middle-of-the-road organisation. Since 1983, a variety of factors have combined to intensify tensions between some of the relative newcomers and many of the old stalwarts.

These include what is seen as an unacceptably low profile on civil rights issues (like a refusal to participate in protests against the death in detention of unionist Neil Aggett in 1982), the rapid growth of the independent black union movement and the township upheavals.

/9317

CSO: 3400/70

POLL FINDS MOST WHITES AGREE WITH PACE OF REFORM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 86 p 11

[Text]

Most urban white South Africans agree with the pace of Government reform, a recent Omnichuk poll has found.

This finding arises out of a poll involving personal interviews "with a representative sample of 1309 white urban dwellers — 500 men and 809 women aged 18 years and older", said a statement by Omnichuk.

The survey found that 52 percent of urban whites agree with the general thrust and pace of the Government's reform policy, compared with 22 percent who would agree with the abolition of apartheid and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, and only 7 percent who say reform should be halted.

QUALIFIED SUPPORT

Omnichuk said 19 percent of respondents gave a "don't know" reply.

But the statement also said: "When the poll probed deeper, a significant majority of urban whites gave only qualified support to political changes such as the abolition of pass laws, the

introduction of a common non-racial identity document, restoration of citizenship to South African blacks, and the appointment of other races to help run provincial affairs."

Only 40 percent of whites approved of these reforms wholeheartedly.

Respondents were asked which options they favoured in the face of severe economic sanctions and a siege economy.

"The poll showed that halting all political reform and taking the consequences of a siege economy is a viewpoint endorsed by only 4 percent of English-speaking and 12 percent of Afrikaans-speaking urban white South Africans."

About 32 percent of English-speakers favoured the repeal of all discrimination, compared with 11 percent of Afrikaans-speakers.

"However, 56 percent of Afrikaans respondents said they were happy with the Government's present policy and pace of reform, compared with 47 percent of English-speakers."

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CSO: 3400/79

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES 'EDUCATION BEYOND APARTHEID'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Sue Fleming]

[Text]

Problems at black schools have worsened steadily since 1983. This year has been punctuated by boycotts and disruptions and there is pessimism about end-of-year examinations.

However several educationists at a symposium in Fourways, near Johannesburg, yesterday said there was room to be positive. A new form of education could be found, but action must be taken soon.

The symposium, "Education Beyond Apartheid", was attended by about 200 educationists and business people and the general feeling was echoed in the words of educationist Dr Ken Hartshorne who said that although the education crisis was daunting, there was hope.

MORE HARM

Despite slogans rejecting present schooling there was a common appreciation of the importance of education.

The rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor J P de Lange, warned the audience that the longer it took to create a new political, economic and social structure the more harm would be caused to the education of young people.

"No society can afford this," he stressed.

At the forefront of the discussion was "people's education", a relatively new but popular concept in the black community.

Dr Hartshorne described it as "the working out of the educational consequences of the Freedom Charter".

"It is inextricably bound up with the concept of people's power which is the collective strength of the community," he explained.

Its broad goals included the setting up of a "free, unitary, compulsory, non-racial and democratic system of education relevant to the establishment of a unitary, non-racial, democratic South Africa".

Teachers would play a critical role in its development and the rector of the Soweto College of Education, Mr Mike Morapeli, said teachers would have to be trained for this.

"Teachers are under conflicting pressures from the DET, parents and pupils. We must prepare our teachers to handle these realities. We must equip our teachers to handle objectively what is happening," he said.

Dr Hartshorne stressed that no "post-apartheid education" would be possible without suffi-

cient teachers. "In the end, teachers remain the most potentially powerful group of change agents," he said.

Dr Hartshorne pointed out that "apartheid education" had been damaging and destructive in both the white and black communities, dividing black and white children into different camps.

"It has generally been authoritarian in nature, influenced strongly by Christian National ideology. It has been marked by strong and often arrogant bureaucratic control with little freedom for parents, teachers or pupils — particularly those outside the Broederbond establishment — to exercise much influence."

He said it was naive to believe politics could be kept out of education.

"Education policies, systems and values in any country reflect its political options, its history and traditions, its values and mores and, most important, its future," Dr Hartshorne said.

Private schools and universities could play a major role, he

said, in moving towards post-apartheid education. He pointed out that the so-called "bush campuses" could be transformed into credible institutions.

"For example, the University of the Western Cape has developed from a creature of apartheid to one of meaning and relevance."

SUGGESTED

Pre-primary, adult and worker education should be major focuses.

The director of the University Preparation Programme, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, said it was essential to start desegregating schools at pre-primary level.

He suggested that companies provide non-racial pre-primary schools.

"This would give companies the opportunity to improve the skewed position of pre-school facilities," he said.

Mr Mazibuko pointed out that State schools would be very difficult to desegregate "therefore we should focus on private schools".

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CSO: 3400/79

WORLD WAR II ERA BRANDWAG INSPIRES MODERN DAY GROUP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 14 Sep 86 p 22

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Excerpts]

THE mobilisation of Brandwag defence units nationwide by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to fight "unrest" is not at all ironic when viewed in the light of the quote at right.

What is ironic, however, is that nearly 50 years ago a Brandwag very similar in its aims and ideals was formed to oppose the war against the likes of Goering and Hitler.

The Ossewabrandwag (OB) was formed at the outbreak of World War 2 and at the height of its power had about 300 000 members. At that time national socialism or fascism had sprung up in Europe, centred in Germany. In South Africa citizens were choosing where they stood in the conflict of ideologies which would inevitably lead to war.

Stormjaers (stormtroopers) of the OB, an elite core within the movement, embarked on a campaign of urban terrorism, blowing up post offices, railway lines and other public facilities. Many of them were convicted for offences of violence and many more interned.

Kommandant-General Dr Hans van Rensburg was the person who suggested the name of the organisation, and became its leader in 1940.

Writing in the first yearbook of the Brandwag, published in 1949 (a sign of coming out into the open) Dr van Rensburg heralded the

Nats' seizure of power as "a new deal for Afrikanerdom — away with the wartime dictatorship of Smuts and the attempts at racial equality of Hofmeyr!"

Their future goals were to prevent "unnational elements" from ever ruling South Africa again and to give Afrikaner nationalistic feelings a firm anchor outside parliamentary political parties, making it impossible for the Government to deal with "bread and butter political issues" without incorporating the wishes of Afrikanerdom.

The journal listed the infiltration of political, cultural and economic organisations for the purpose of furthering the aims of Afrikaner nationalism as top priority.

Professor H M van der Westhuizen, writing in the same journal, spelt out the Brandwag's ideology. The national socialist ideas of Nazism had clearly not died in a bunker with Hitler.

"The social principles of Germany and Italy have been denigrated by the whole Allied world and by the formal government in South Africa.

"But today, here and elsewhere in the Western world, a recognition of social ideas based on national foundations is gathering force. History will unveil greed and avarice in this respect and people will be surprised. There will be much clarity on this in fu-

ture years."

When, in 1953, the organisation was finally disbanded, its members could claim satisfaction that their mission had been largely a success. South Africa's independence was to all intents and purposes secured, and the National Party government was determined to make the country a republic.

Superficially there are many valid comparisons between the Brandwag and the AWB. Historically, the Brandwag could be linked in its ideology to worldwide trends: the AWB has expressed total disregard for outsiders and prevailing political arguments.

They differ in that the AWB is a reaction to the very real rise of black power, a symptom which was hardly considered relevant by the Brandwag. This was confirmed by Eugene TerreBlanche, who has repeatedly said that the political choice will ultimately be between the AWB and the African National Congress, as the volk defend themselves against a "bitter black revolution".

As Malherbe predicted, the Broederbond did outlive the Brandwag. It still operates secretly and outsiders scoff at assertions by people like Dr Gerrit Viljoen, its former chairman, who say it is "nothing but a cultural society".

One wonders what they're up to these days...

BLACK SASH HEAD DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

East London THE DAILY DISPATCH in English 11 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview with Mary Burton, head of Black Sash, by Gaye Taylor]

[Text]

Women have a very powerful role to play in the future of South Africa and it is one which they have not really fulfilled yet.

This was said by the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, on a recent visit to East London which formed part of her tour "to keep in touch" with the seven regions of the organisation.

Mrs Burton said the Sash had often been criticised for excluding men from its ranks but she believed there was a need for an avenue which would help women play a part.

"I think black women are a tremendous strength for the future of South Africa and we're very lucky in the contacts we have," Mrs Burton said. "I have great admiration for them and whereas I don't believe women have any special secrets I think there is a need for an organisation that will allow them to develop."

Mrs Burton said there had been a tremendous growth in the organisation over the past year and membership now stood at more than 2 000. The Sash had become

more active in many regions partly as a result of a growth in membership and partly as a result of the state of the country.

"We are 31 years old this year and seem to have come full circle in generational terms. There are lots of new members with new ideas who are pushing for involvement and this is quite challenging for us old timers," she said, adding that she herself had been a member for 21 years.

Mrs Burton was chairman of the Cape Western district before succeeding Mrs Sheena Duncan as head of the Sash in March.

The Argentinian-born mother of four sons aged between 15 and 24 says she does not do much else besides her work for the Black Sash.

"It takes up a large slice of my time," she says but adds that she does like to read. She says she receives a lot of support from her family "despite it being a male-dominated household".

A few years ago she took time off to study for a BA in English and social anthropology because she felt a need for a greater knowledge of

South African history and its social components.

Commenting on the East London branch of the Sash, Mrs Burton said it had been dormant for many years but was now experiencing a revival of interest as was happening everywhere. She attributed the still fairly low numbers, however, to reprisals that the Sash experienced when they became active here.

In May a placard protest at the City Hall protesting against the detention of members of the Duncan Village Residents' Association was disrupted 10 minutes before the end when police confiscated a placard.

"I think people have found that any activity the Black Sash carries out brings quite strong repercussions in the form of a right-wing backlash and in some cases anonymous threats," Mrs Burton said. "It's very hard to have courage and to carry on when everything you do brings such reprisals especially when you are such a small minority."

She said it was wonderful that there was

now a resurgence of determination to be involved. "And when I come to the Eastern Cape I realise how much more courage it does need to carry on."

Like many other organisations the Sash has been hard hit by the state of emergency and some members have been detained. The four members who were still in detention at the time of going to press, are all from the Eastern Cape.

Mrs Burton said it was marvellous to see the Black Sash in action in these circumstances, especially in small areas where the detention of one person made a big difference and to see the support they provided for families.

Mrs Burton said it was important to convey that members were ordinary women and were not necessarily politically trained and while many of the members did have wonderful skills these were not a prerequisite.

Many of the local members are involved with the black community through their work and are meeting regularly and sharing their experiences and providing a support network and meeting point for people who shared the same ideas. Mrs Burton said out of this more activities would probably arise.

"Our members are

women who really care and are prepared to make exhibitions of themselves because they really care.

"People often regard us as slightly unusual and eccentric and particularly unpatriotic, but exactly the reverse is true. Sash women are deeply committed to South Africa and to a better future."

While the Sash do not go on recruiting drives anyone who subscribes to their aims will be welcome to see whether they would like to join. Members are willing to talk to groups who express an interest.

When the organisation was formed in 1955 it was known as the Women's Defence of the Constitution League and it was a protest at the packing of the Senate and the removal of the franchise from coloured men and an outrage at the way it was overruled.

It was nicknamed Black Sash by the press because members wore black sashes as a sign of mourning for the damage to the constitution.

The first advice offices, for which the organisation is renowned, were opened when passes for women were introduced and were opened specifically to help black women in their struggle against the pass laws.

The offices are recognised as an expert group among non-blacks of what the pass laws do to the raw lives of people. They became relied on for accurate information and statistics and government officials recognised that when they said something it was usually reliable.

She said the basic objectives of the Sash had not changed. They had always been interested in justice and parliamentary principles of democracy.

Mrs Burton said people had suggested that the advice offices were no longer necessary with the changes in the influx control laws but she said this did not necessarily mean that people's lives were made easier particularly as far as people who are not already resident in towns are concerned.

"It looks to us as if there are going to be other ways in which influx into towns will be curbed," she said.

She said the offices were now assessing what the new laws would mean. They had in the past established important legal precedents and had a responsibility to keep going.

Mrs Burton says she

believes the Sash's greatest achievement is the fact that they have been going for 31 years while other organisations have fallen by the wayside.

The policy of the Sash is that of one man one vote.

"Universal franchise doesn't of itself mean a just society," says Mrs Burton, "but you cannot have justice unless you have it".

Commenting on the future she said like many people involved in politics in South Africa she veered between hope and despair.

"We are all very worried about the extent of the repression and the restriction on free access of information. We believe people cannot make informed decisions if they have no right to hear other peoples opinions."

She said she sometimes became depressed but when she met some of the wonderful people in local community organisations and saw their courage and strength in spite of what was happening then she thinks there is something to build on.

"If only we could free people's energies so that they could be directed towards building a common future."

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CSO: 3400/93

COLUMNIST SAYS ANC OUT-OF-DATE WITH AFRICAN GOALS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 14 Sep 86 p 24

[Commentary by Gerald l'Ange in "Africa View" column]

[Text]

HAS Africa's sudden turn down the road to private enterprise left the African National Congress behind?

The ANC's plans for restructuring the South African economy certainly point in a different direction from that now being followed by a large number of African states as they re-emerge from the blind alley of scientific socialism into which they rushed in the first flush of independence.

Africa's disillusionment with state-dominated economies has been growing over a number of years, spurred by the demands of the World Bank and potential aid donors for reforms in the ruinous economic practices followed in the past.

The trend took concrete shape at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly earlier this year which approved an ambitious recovery plan for Africa that includes some of the reforms wanted by the World Bank.

It is significant that the new attitude among African states was not entirely forced on them. To a very large extent it represents a spontaneous and voluntary effort to find new solutions to their horrendous economic problems.

Their experience has been that Marxism and extreme forms of socialism, rather than solving these problems, caused them.

The trend is not without opposition, mainly from the Soviet Union, which must see it as a threat to communism.

Nevertheless, the switch from state to private enterprise continues to gain momentum.

"Privatisation is now a key phrase in economic jargon being applied to the African continent," says the monthly news magazine *Africa Now* in a special survey.

"From the smallest countries such as Togo to Africa's giant, Nigeria, privatising state-owned enterprises has been taken on at varying levels and with varying degrees of success."

The magazine notes that the Organisation of African Unity has now adopted as its official policy that "the positive role of the private sector is to be encouraged".

Nigeria has acted decisively by scrapping the state commodities boards which, as in other African countries, had caused disastrous falls in crop production by forcing low prices on producers.

Tanzania has started selling to private enterprise the vast tracts of land formerly farmed at a huge loss by the para-statal sisal corporation. Limits on land ownership by individuals have been removed.

None other than former President Julius Nyerere had set the tone with his acknowledgment on his retirement that it had been a mistake to impose sweeping nationalisation at independence.

In contrast, the ANC is still proclaiming a policy of massive nationalisation should it come to power in South Africa. While it purports to favour a mixed economy, the mixture would be overwhelmingly socialist, according to policy statements promising nationalisation of all monopolies. Because the three biggest monopolies control about 70 percent of the shares quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange their nationalisation would leave little in the hands of private enterprise.

The ANC has undertaken specifically to nationalise the mines, the banks and the sugar and wine industries. It would place limits on land ownership by both individuals and companies.

The little that is known about ANC policy indicates it would go even further towards state control of the economy than did many of the African countries that are now turning away from this approach and towards private enterprise.

It is possible that ANC policy will be changed to bring it more into line with contemporary trends in Africa. However, this would depend on the extent of influence wielded within the organisation by the South African Communist Party (SACP). Estimates of that influence range from strong to dominant. The SACP's own policies are almost certainly more extreme than those of the vast majority of governments in Africa.

Not only the SACP, but the ANC, too, appears now to be far to the left of the mainstream in Africa, if not of the official policy of the OAU. □

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CSO: 3400/93

TV VIEWERS CRITICIZE NEW BILINGUAL PROGRAMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 19

[Text]

Television viewers have appealed to the South African Broadcasting Company not to increase bilingualism on TV1 and to retain the 8 pm language switchover.

Callers to *Speak Out* last night slammed TV1's new bilingual magazine programmes and many even called for separate language channels.

But Mr Denis Barnard, Northmead, Benoni, said: "Increased bilingualism is an excellent idea. It will contribute to better fluency in the two official languages. Some people only watch the TV in the language they are familiar with — now they will watch more of the other language."

Mr Y Louis, Berea: "Absolutely right! TV 1 should have been made a fully bilingual channel from the beginning. It's the only way the SABC can become truly South African. It will bring the main sections of our population together. I'm English-speaking but I still think it's a good idea."

However, of 40 callers to *Speak Out*, these were the only two who approved of increased bilingualism.

Mrs I Simms, Edenvale: "Please, SABC will you leave the programmes as they are, they are perfectly satisfactory. It's going to be very difficult for people who aren't bilingual to switch over from English to Afrikaans. I'm speaking on behalf of five people who are bilingual — keep the programmes as they are."

Mrs Dorothy Carpenter, Randpark Ridge said: "I think bilingual programmes constitute an encroachment on our already diminished English rights in this country. Why can't we have separate channels as they do in Canada with French and English? I don't like the idea of bilingualism at all."

Mr Russell Sadowsky, Hillbrow: "For one who speaks and understands both official languages, it's no problem. But as everyone these days is so hooked on the protection of minority rights, what about the R60 per annum TV licence of the unilingual official language viewer who is obviously going to miss out? When Patrick Duffy appeared as a compere at a bilingual SABC TV Artes Awards at the Civic Theatre he remarked: 'I only understood half the show'."

Mr Floyd Tawana, Soweto: "I think TV1 shouldn't be bilingual. With sports programmes I find it difficult enough to understand the soccer and boxing commentary in Afrikaans. Instead of SABC spending so much time in improving TV1, what about TV2 and 3?"

Mrs I Tramontino, Yeoville: "I'm not a linguist, but when I came to this country from Berlin in 1939, I had to learn to speak English. Many foreigners have difficulty speaking Afrikaans — I don't want to have to learn Afrikaans."

Mrs J Martin, Johannesburg: "I'm not politically inclined, but the idea of a fully bilingual channel hurts. I'm English speaking and I want to keep it that way."

Mrs Van G Houten, Florida Glen: "If there is no 8 pm language switchover we will just as soon as possible have to subscribe to M-Net."

Mrs T A Hoffman, Brakpan: "I can't relax when I watch the bilingual magazine programmes."

Mrs F Stirrup, Rosebank: "We need an extra channel like the blacks, who have two channels. In 1948 I spoke Afrikaans at Iscor — we spoke English on the odd days of the month — that was alright because it helps you learn the language, but when I am paying for my entertainment I like it in my home language."

Mrs G E Ramsey, Linden: "I'm against amalgamating programmes. The news commentators are usually Afrikaans and if there's an English heading it's spelt incorrectly."

Mrs Olga Brennan, Helderkrui: "Less than 10 percent of this country's population is Afrikaans yet it is this language that is rammed down our throats of the remaining 27 million at every turn. This was the cause of the Soweto riots and this country is being sacrificed for a language."

Mr P J Church, Rivonia: "It's bad enough listening to the Afrikaans they're trying to bring into the programmes at the moment."

Mr E and Mrs M Derritt, Sandton: "We are against bilingualism, we don't speak Afrikaans."

Mrs J Wilson, Hill Extention: "It's a disgrace to have all this bilingualism — we have enough on the radio."

Mr Arthur Jackson, Rosettenville: "If they go for a mixed programme then the SABC — the mouthpiece of the Government — is forcing people to speak a language they don't want to speak."

Mr A D Nel, Blairgowrie, Randburg: "The Afrikaans programmes are mainly dubbed; I can't make them out. My hearing is not very good so I like to know that I can watch at a set time and not just little bits and pieces."

Mrs B P Smith, Rosettenville: "This is the thin edge of the wedge. This is what SABC does — just now they'll be pushing English right off the station."

Mrs Cathy Bottom, Johannesburg: "If the SABC brings in this move I will be sending back my television — it's on hire purchase."

Mr Michael Andrew, Johannesburg: "Afrikaans is not spoken anywhere else in the world. We should not be force-fed Afrikaans through the medium of television."

Mr H J Anderson, Kempton Park: "I fear that with the current trend as it is, before long we'll have 60 percent Afrikaans, 40 percent English and so on — already the English language is being drowned."

Mr D R Flint, Blairgowrie: "We don't watch the bilingual magazine programme — they are frittering away English rights."

Mr George McPherson, Mondeor: "SABC's programmes are bad enough, why spoil it further? There is not going to be much point in keeping a television set anymore."

Mrs M Knoetze, Kempton Park: "I do watch Afrikaans programmes, but they are forcing people to watch whether they like it or not."

Mr A Seedat, Springs: "There's too much Afrikaans on television. All the American movies such as "Miami Vice" should be kept in English because on the simulcast they sound terrible."

/9317

CSO: 3400/79

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF VOTERS--There are now more than five million registered voters for the three Houses of Parliament. Latest statistics released by Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha show that at June 30 whites (House of Assemblymen) had 3 009 700 voters--the first time that white voters topped the three million mark--followed by coloureds (House of Representatives) 1 529 752 voters, and Indians (House of Delegates) 591 454 voters. This makes a total of 5 130 906 people able to vote in the tricameral system. The constituency with the largest number of voters is the House of Delegates' Phoenix constituency in Natal, with 40 471. The House of Representatives' seat with the most voters is Outeniqua, with 31 038, while the House of Assembly's North Rand seat has 28 123 voters. North Rand MP Mr Hans Schoeman died at the weekend. His constituency included part of Verwoerdburg. Another seat in the greater Pretoria area, Pretoria East, with 28 096 voters, is the second "heaviest" white seat. At the other extreme, the House of Representatives' Northern Transvaal constituency has 3 504 voters; Walvis Bay--part of the Green Point constituency in the House of Assembly-- 4 461 voters, and the North-West Cape seat in the House of Delegates has 5 201 voters. On a provincial basis (counting voters in all three Houses), the Cape has 2 155 936 voters, Transvaal 1 813 511, Natal 898 509, and Free State 262 950. In the House of Assembly, Transvaal has 1 584 617 voters--52,65 percent of the white electorate in its 76 seats. The Cape has 836 313--27,85 percent of the white voters in its 56 seats--with an average of about 14 970 voters to each constituency. Natal, with 352 632 voters--11,72 percent of the white voters in 20 seats--has an average of about 17 632 voters to each constituency. The Free State has 234 134 white voters--7,78 percent of the voters in 14 seats--at an average of 16 724 voters to each constituency. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 86 p 16] /9317

MORE NEW TELEPHONES NATIONWIDE--More than 46 000 new telephones were installed in South Africa in the first three months of this financial year, the Postmaster-General, Mr Jimmy Taylor, said yesterday. Mr Taylor said the installation brought the total number of telephones countrywide to 4,1 million at the end of June. About 200 000 more telephones could be installed by the end of the financial year. Mr Taylor said the demand for telephone service remained high. The waiting list had decreased by only 1 000.

The Post Office budget for capital expenditure to expand the telecommunications system came to R1 444 million in the present financial year. This was nearly 11 percent higher than the R1 303 million of the previous financial year. Mr Taylor said more than R506 million would be spent on switching equipment for telephone and other exchanges. About R144 million had been budgeted for subscriber equipment while R141 million would be spent on exchange cables. Transport costs for the expansion and maintenance of the communications system would be about R28,5 million.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 86 p 16] /9317

PROFESSIONALS STILL LEAVING--The number of professional people who left SA in the first seven months of the year approached that for the whole of 1985. Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday show 1 422 professional and technical workers left up to the end of July compared with 1 659 for the whole of 1985. This contributed to a net loss of 4 138 in the January-July period compared with a gain of 5 954 during the same period last year. The net loss in July was 596 when 1 294 emigrated and 698 immigrated. In July last year 1 193 emigrated and 894 immigrated. The number of foreign visitors slumped to 349 027 in the first half of the year from 417 128 in the same period last year. Countries favoured by emigrants in July were the UK (450) and Australia (402). The US took 93 and Canada 83.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Sep 86 p 3/ /9317

CSO: 3400/70

UNEMPLOYMENT, RECESSION HIT ALL RACES

Jobless Pour Into Johannesburg

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 21 Sep 86 p 1

[By Ivor Crews]

[Text] Thousands of jobless people from all over the country are pouring into Johannesburg to search for work.

Some are living in appalling conditions--sleeping in parking garages and stairways and in disused office blocks--as they cannot afford accommodation.

Recently 39 people were found sleeping on floors of an office block directly opposite the Johannesburg City Hall.

Nineteen people were sleeping in one room, and refuse and litter were found throughout the building.

The building has no baths or shower facilities. Hand basins in the offices provided the only ablution facilities for the unfortunate inhabitants but even they were clogged up.

Shifts

Apparently, the offices were used by two shifts--those working during the day and those who work at night.

After a spot check by the municipal health authorities, a statutory notice was served on the owners of the building instructing them to stop using the building for residential purposes.

"People are using old office blocks to doss in as they have no other place to stay," said Mrs Molly Kopel, a PFP councillor.

"They come to Johannesburg because they can't find work elsewhere, but the situation is no better here.

"We have found white families sleeping in parking garages and on stairways. It is not only blacks, but people of all race groups who have been hit by the recession."

Mrs Kopel said the office block was one of many buildings--most of them old and poorly equipped--in her constituency that were being used for residential purposes by the destitute.

"It is a shocking state of affairs--and we have only uncovered the tip of the iceberg," she said.

Concern

Research has shown that by the turn of the century the greater Johannesburg area, including Soweto, will have a population of 10-million people.

"If we don't plan for the future we will have another Mexico City on our hands," warned Ms Kopel.

She called for big business and the public to become more involved.

"It is of concern to everyone. We need professional expertise and creative solutions to help solve the problem," she said.

Mrs Kopel said it was better that the destitute slept in office blocks than in the street.

Apparently, the office blocks in question are being used by their owners only for storage purposes.

"Where else can they go?," she asked.

"There are 500,000 unemployed people in the greater Johannesburg area looking for work.

Critical

"We need emergency doss houses to cope with growing urbanisation and unemployment.

"The Government and local authorities must work hand-in-hand to deal with the growing problem. It is not going to help solve the problem by building townships like Norweto."

Mrs Kopel said Health Department officials were researching the problem, but the time factor was critical.

Long Lines at Unemployment Offices

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 21 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Ivor Crews]

[Text]

UNEMPLOYMENT is costing the country R1-million a day in insurance benefits as dole queues lengthen.

The official jobless figure has reached a record 533 000 — but the real figure could be as high as six million, according to leading academic researchers.

Thousands of able-bodied workers who had previously banked salary cheques now make the monthly trip to unemployment offices to get State handouts.

For many the monthly unemployment cheque is their only source of income — and the prospect of eviction, starvation and poverty are ever-present.

In some areas, particularly Johannesburg, long delays in receiving benefits have been reported.

At the Department of Manpower offices in President Street, I spoke to some of the desperate people.

Crowded

Room 5 was already crowded. Clerks sat at desks in front of the waiting queues processing applications.

Applicants' faces reflected a mixture of frustration, anger and despondency.

For some, this was their first day of waiting in long queues for their cards to be signed.

Others had spent months of anger and frustration coming to the offices without receiving a single payout.

Temper was short and angry exchanges were the order of the day as the unemployed clashed with officialdom and mindless red tape.

And always there was the endless waiting ...

Mislaid

Mrs Vicki Barret said: "This is the third time I have come but have not received a

single cheque. I have to pay off a bond on my house and support my seven-year-old son.

"I spend hours wasting my time here when I could be going to interviews. They told me they would phone me once a week if there were any jobs going, but I have not received a single call.

"I have no other means of support. They told me I could not claim from the UIF as I am a student. But I only study part-time."

Mrs X, a former school teacher who did not want to be named, said: "I have been coming in for eight months but have not received one payout.

"I am a widow and they have mislaid my husband's death certificate. They say I can't be paid out until the certificate is found. They don't care if I live or die. Luckily I prepared for my old age and have some means of support."

Mrs Samantha Bowen said: "I have not had a cheque for eight months. My husband is in the army and I have a two-year-old daughter. We have to come out on his small army pay of R337 a month before deductions.

"I come in most days to try to get things moving, but nothing seems to help.

"They lost my UIF card but said it was not their fault as it did not have an ID number. I just don't know where to turn."

Mr Johan Opperman said: "I was retrenched and have been trying to claim for six

months.

"My wife is also unemployed and we are finding it a real battle to make ends meet. I have since managed to get a job, but they refuse to give me back-paid UIF."

However, officials at the unemployment offices say they are doing all they can to speed up applications.

"Some people come in and say they are going to be evicted if they don't pay their rent and get their money now," said one official.

Incomplete

"We try to do everything in our power to get their forms processed as soon as possible and put them at the head of the queue."

Dr Piet van der Merwe, the director general of Department of Manpower, said 120 000 claims were paid out every month.

"The average cheque is paid out within four to six weeks, but a small percentage of people experience problems.

He said many problems stemmed from incomplete information and incorrect data received from those claiming benefits.

"We also get cases of people trying to defraud the department by claiming when they are not entitled to.

"Anyone who is having problems should write to the Department of Manpower and we will investigate their complaints," he said.

"We are working on a more simplified system of claims and are speeding up the administrative work."

Illness Among Blacks Cited as Main Cause

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 86 p 9

[Text]

The burden of unemployment is falling on young blacks and blacks in the homelands, says a memorandum prepared by two Wits academics, and poverty related illnesses are the result of people being out of work.

The authors of the memorandum, compiled for the Transvaal Rural Aid and Development Programme, are

Professor Jeremy Keenan of the Social Anthropology Department, and Mr Mike Sarakinsky, Development Studies, at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The authors write: "At present it is generally estimated that in most of South Africa's black townships some 50 percent of school-leavers are unable to find any sort of work."

The urban labour preference policy has increased poverty in the rural areas, claims the memorandum, and this in turn raises the level of unemployment in these areas.

A survey in the Pilanesburg area of Bophuthatswana found "the main cause of unemployment was poverty related illness and disablement.

"Of the 36 percent of people who had never been able to get work, 40 percent were either too ill or disabled. Of those who had lost their jobs, 30 percent were because of illness."

Most of that 30 percent were aged between 20 and 29.

The memorandum claims "the percentage of unemployed men and women who had been out of work for longer than two years has risen from

8,3 and 4,3 percent respectively in 1977 to 38,5 and 53,8 percent respectively in 1984.

"By 1984, 36 percent of the unemployed had never been able to find work since leaving school. And of those who had lost their jobs, the mean average time spent out of work since becoming unemployed was five years and seven months."

Other studies showed:

● At the new industrial growth point of Richards Bay the average duration of unemployment in 1984 was 12,3 months.

● In the Port Elizabeth/Grahams-town area in 1984 29 percent of unemployed men and 23 percent of unemployed women had not worked for between one and two years, while 21 percent of men and 30 percent of

women had been without jobs for more than two years.

● In 1980, at the peak of the last major economic upswing, research based on the "official" monthly surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Services (then the Department of Statistics) showed 29,8 percent of successful job seekers had been unemployed for more than a year, and that of these 15 percent had been unsuccessful in obtaining employment for more than two years.

"In all parts of the country, for those who are unemployed the chance of finding employment is becoming progressively smaller. In the bantustan areas the chances of re-employment are now almost negligible," says the memorandum.

Jobless Go to Aid Bodies To Create Work

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text]

For Mr Dennis Conlon of Suidoord, Johannesburg, a new job has on three occasions in the past five years only meant retrenchment a few months later.

Now the former sales rep is going out on his own with a home-based carpet cleaning business.

He discovered the market for his new business while helping in a friend's renovating business.

"Home-owners asked me if he knew anyone who could clean carpets."

Now, with a R10 000 loan from the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), Mr Conlon has a mechanical cleaner on order.

Other institutions that grant loans to small businessmen, namely the Get Ahead Foundation and Barclays Bank have confirmed these trends, as has the Wits University Centre for Developing Businesses.

"In the last year we have provided more loans to small businesses than the past four years altogether," said a SBDC spokesman.

The most up-to-date figures issued by the SBDC are that between April and June, 52 996

jobs were created as a result of loans granted to small businesses.

Many of the loans, as little as R100, have been distributed in the informal sector of the economy.

Breaking Government regulations in such businesses is common practice and the SBDC has pledged to push for the removal of such obstacles.

But the legality issue has not halted progress.

Said Mr Don MacRobert, director of the Get Ahead Foundation: "We see nothing immoral in setting people up in business purely because they are illegal."

A large proportion of small businesses aided by loans have, however, resulted in failure.

"But this is only part of the lesson of trial and error," said SBDC managing director, Dr Ben Vosloo.

One problem area identified by the Wits Centre for Developing Business is business owners' lack of exercising correct cash control.

"People do not keep records in their books. Instead they just make their own purchases from the till and keep no track of their profits," said lecturer consultant Mr Dennis Mathele.

Dr Vosloo outlined another problem as being the difficulty for small businessmen to meet bulk orders from large clients — most simply do not have the capital to produce in bulk.

But a scheme in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, assisted by the Get Ahead Foundation, had the answer for that.

Mrs Regina Maluka, whose backyard sewing industry and school which has grown into a massive centre with 150 students, passes work on to 12 of her former students who run cottage industries. Each cottage industry supports eight people.

"I cut designs and they sew them together for a commission fee," she said.

Another strategy which was adopted to find markets for unemployed artisans in Alexandra was the establishment of the Alexandra Industrial Association.

The building is part of a project launched by the Nafcoc-Barlow Rand-owned organisation, Job Creation, which plans to house 35 Alexandra entrepreneurs with workshops by the end of the year.

"Tenants will pay minimal rents," said managing-director Mr Ian Hetherington.

SIGNS OF RECOVERY FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

DURBAN — There are some signs that the workflow in the civil engineering contracting industry might improve for the rest of this year into next and as a result the tempo of construction may stabilise.

This was the good news to emerge from the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors' annual meeting this week after a devastating financial year in which the labour force shrank by 10 percent, insolvencies abounded and tenders became "suicidal" in a desperate effort to survive.

The work coming up later this year revolves mainly around the R300 million construction programme of the National Transport Commission. New work from SATS is expected to be very low but

Escom during the forthcoming year is expected to award major contracts for work at the Matibaba and Majuba power stations.

Much encouragement was derived from the R750 million housing and township scheme, which was expected to attract private capital to participate in a new Housing Trust.

The decision by government to privatise road construction and maintenance was welcomed by SAFCEC. Nevertheless its implementation would take some time and contractors would not benefit in the coming year.

Other schemes which could impact on the industry if the go-ahead were given, include the Lesotho Highlands water project, private toll roads and new oil from coal plants.

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CSO: 3400/96

SOUTH AFRICA

BREAD PRICE INCREASES EFFECTIVE 1 OCT

MB250811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 25 Sep (SAPA)--The government today announced increases in the price of white and brown bread from 1 October--a move which has shocked consumer and feeding scheme organisations. The president of the Housewives League, Mrs Lyn Morris, said the 12 percent increase in the price of brown bread was excessive. White bread will increase by 8.5 percent. She said the big jump in the price of brown bread would cause great hardship for the poor.

A spokesman for Operation Hunger said the price increase was a big blow and would increase the need for assistance to the hungry.

White and brown bread will cost 76¢ and 56¢ a loaf respectively from next month, said a statement released by the director general of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Dr D.W. Immelman.

The announcement of a higher bread price coincides with a statement from the Wheat Board of a 10.8 percent increase in the producer price of wheat.

In his statement, Dr Immelman said: "The government has decided on this price increase in view of the increase in the price of wheat...and also rises in the costs of the milling and baking industry." He said the last bread price increase was a year ago. "An increase in the price of bread, which would have become effective on 1 April, was deferred by means of special measures taken by the government as well as the financial contribution made by the Wheat Board and the milling and baking industries."

"It remains the constant aim of the government and the wheat industry, in the interests of the consumer as well as the wheat producer, to keep the price of bread as low as possible. All possible measures have been taken to limit the increase in the bread price to the minimum."

He said this year's bread subsidy of R193 million was insufficient to stave off a price increase. Last year's total subsidy, which is financed mainly by the government and the wheat board, was R210 million.

Industry sources say the government had little option but to increase the price of brown bread substantially because consumers had increasingly switched to brown because it was cheaper.

Details of a higher wheat price were provided today by the chairman of the Wheat Board, Mr C.D. Cillie. He said the minister of agriculture had approved the wheat board's recommendation of a 10.8 percent increase in the price of class A 1 wheat for the 1986/7 season, from R325 to R360 a ton. Mr Cillie said the increase was not sufficient to compensate farmers for higher production costs, and so farmers would receive an extra R15 a ton from the wheat reserve fund.

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CSO: 3400/74

NORWEGIAN SHIPPERS: FEWER SHIPS CALL AT PORTS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Grete De Lange: "Registration by the Shipowners' Association-- Fewer Ships Call on South Africa"]

[Text] According to information obtained by the Norwegian Association of Shipowners, in the period from 1 Apr to 1 Jul of this year 926,438 tons of crude oil were unloaded in South Africa with a total of four calls by Norwegian tankers. Two of these calls were by Norwegian-owned ships under foreign flag.

"Norwegian-owned" means ships which are at least 50 percent owned or controlled by a Norwegian legal entity. The registration also includes ships which are not listed with the Shipowners' Association.

In a letter from the Shipowners' Association to the Ministry of Trade and Shipping it is emphasized that this is the first time a systematic survey of such oil ships had been done. The numbers are therefore not directly comparable with previous estimates. According to these estimates, there have been 15-20 calls per year by oil tankers under Norwegian registry.

The letter from the Shipowners' Association states that if one compares this Norwegian-registered part of the fleet, i.e. the part of the fleet which is formally under Norwegian jurisdiction, it seems that on an annual basis we can note a considerable decrease in the number of calls.

The registration is a result of the Storting announcement no. 26 regarding Norwegian measures against South Africa where it says among other things: "The Norwegian Association of Shipowners will set up a registration arrangement for all Norwegian-owned tankers which call on South Africa. The registration will include the number of calls and the tonnage. This information which will be sent to the Ministry of Trade every quarter, shall be open to the public.

In a comment to AFTENPOSTEN Minister of Trade and Shipping Kurt Mosbakk says that he considers the decline in the number of ships calling on South Africa to be a positive sign. He hopes that this is an indication that the shipowners are following the requests which have been made.

"It is difficult to say whether the first figures which have been made public represent a tendency. Personally, I would most like to see that there are zero calls. But it looks as if the arrangement is working, even though it can be a problem to get the data in," says Mosbakk, who emphasizes that together with the Foreign Ministry the Ministry of Trade is now working on the question of a full boycott of South Africa. In this connection, these figures will also be of interest.

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CSO: 3639/144

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SHARP RISE IN INDIAN JOBLESS--The number of unemployed Indians in South Africa in June jumped sharply by 34.2 percent over the same period last year. During the same period, the number of unemployed Africans rose 4.8 percent. According to statistics released by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria, the number of unemployed Indians increased from 22,740 (June, 1985) to 30,525. The average unemployment for the first six months of 1986, compared with the same period last year in respect of male and female work-seekers, showed an increase of 33.8 percent and 40.4 percent respectively. In February there were 82,433 African work-seekers registered at the Department of Manpower. The number of unemployed Africans increased by 4.8 percent from 495,000 to 519,000. The number of unemployed men rose by 11.9 percent, though the number of unemployed females decreased by 0.01 percent. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 86 p 5] /9274

INVESTMENT TALKS IN MAURITIUS--A group of South African businessmen representing some 65 companies has arrived in Mauritius for a week long visit. The group is to discuss investment and cooperation agreements between the two countries. The Mauritian deputy prime minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, who met the visitors at the airport said the political climate is now favorable for South African investors. The Mauritian ex-minister of external affairs, Mr (Madan Dolo), who advocated punitive measures against South Africa at the recent conference on nonaligned nations in Harare, explained the Mauritius position by saying that his country has to think of its own economic and its population's welfare--this presumably to explain the aboutchange in his government's stance. [as heard] [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 24 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/74

DOMESTICALLY MANUFACTURED EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 86 p 52

[Text]

THE Bloodhound, a highly sensitive hand-held explosives detector which uses an electron capture technique to "sniff-out" bombs and explosives in a second, is now being made in South Africa by Fuchs Electronics.

A Reutech company, Fuchs Electronics has acquired the manufacturing technology from analytical instruments of Britain. The lightweight and easy-to-operate Bloodhound uses a unique detection system combined with real time analysis. It consists of a handy hand-held detector unit weighing only 3.5kg linked via a cable to a console containing two rechargeable batteries and a gas bottle. The console is worn like a back-pack.

The Bloodhound is highly sensitive to vapours given off by most commercial and military explosives. Whether concealed in a suitcase, parcel, car boot, or hidden in clothing, plastic or cement, the characteristic explosive vapour passing through the wrapping material will be picked up from a safe distance by the Bloodhound in seconds.

The Bloodhound uses an electron capture technique which continuously samples for the presence of explosive vapour. When explosives vapour is found, a clear, visible and audible alarm is given. However, if silent operation is required, the audio alarm can be switched off and the response clearly seen on an illuminated display. This makes the Bloodhound ideal when checking at night for bombs and explosives in cars. The silent mode is also useful for detecting a potential bomber — at the entrance of a building, for instance — without alerting the suspect of discovery.

The Bloodhound was developed in the UK by Analytical Instruments (AI) Security in conjunction with the National Physical Laboratory with the backing of the British Government. Currently manufactured to international standards by Fuchs Electronics in Alberton, it should prove invaluable as a sophisticated deterrent in the fight against increasing urban terrorism. Already it is proving a highly successful anti-terrorist device in more than 40 countries. It is being used by police, military, customs and postal services to protect people and buildings from bombs.

The Bloodhound provides security staff with the maximum back-up to minimize the risk of attack by bombing of the strategic installations and buildings housing government departments, banks, insurance companies and air ports and shopping malls. Equally important is the Bloodhound's ability to identify explosives **before** they are even made into bombs. By fitting a lightweight hand-held probe, the Bloodhound becomes a fool-proof and thorough method of carrying out a body search. It will detect, among other items, sticks of dynamite on or in the body.

An important benefit is bloodhound's capacity to detect explosives without suspect objects or persons being approached too closely or touched. This prevents lives being lost in booby-traps, and enables the quick detection of secondary bombs after an explosion occurs.

Will the Bloodhound completely replace tracker dogs? "Not necessarily," says Fuchs Electronics marketing executive, Barrie Naylor. "The two can work effectively side-by-side. But bear in mind that, unlike a dog, Bloodhound doesn't sleep or have a limited attention span. It can keep going around the clock. It has a very low false alarm rate and won't be distracted by unusual sights or smells."

• For more information contact Mr Barrie Naylor, Fuchs Electronics (Pty) Ltd, P O Box 57, Alrode 1450. Tel (011) 864-1860

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CSO: 3400/61

BRIEFS

FIRST MAGNETIC RESONANCE SCANNER INSTALLED--South Africa's first Magnetic Resonance Scanner--a Magnetom system--which has been installed in private practice in Johannesburg for general diagnostic purposes, was inaugurated this week, by the Director General of National Health and Population Development, Dr F P Retief. In March 1985, Siemens was requested by a private radiology practice, based at the Park Lane Clinic, to handle the full spectrum of supply and installation of this unit. This included aspects such as the co-ordination of building operations, costing an estimated R1000000. Magnetic resonance scanning is a non-invasive diagnostic technique which may even be used in pregnancy and childhood. It uses a strong magnetic field to excite the hydrogen atoms in the tissue cells of a patient, and then measures the frequency waves which are given by the cells to construct an image. Many cases have illustrated that MRI is highly effective in the diagnosis of problems affecting the central nervous system. "Our parent company in West Germany currently invests about R100 million per annum on research and development in the field of MRI. About 150 Siemens MR scanners have been sold world wide, 90 of which are in use and the balance are currently in the installation or testing stages", says Mr Darryl Flint, General Manager for the Siemens Medical Engineering Division in South Africa. [Text][Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 14 Sep 86 p 9]/12828

NEW TECHNOLOGY AT GOLD PLANT--President Brand's new gold plant, built at a cost of R160 million, will be commissioned this year and is very much an example of modern South African gold metal-lurgical technology. When the No 5 Shaft complex starts producing ore, the plant will work at its full 390000 t/m capacity, says the Chamber of Mines in its latest Newsletter. The old plant, with a 270000 t/m capacity will not be taken off-stream and will be used instead to process waste material. The mine, which is in the Orange Free State and part of the south region of Anglo American's Freegold mega mine, first produced gold in 1954. Now a re-estimate of its working life has led to the birth of the world's largest underground processing plant. Built from scratch, the new gold plant is based on the recently implemented technology of the carbon-in-pulp process. Construction started in 1984 and all the design work and construction management has been done in-house by Anglo American Corporation. The process works on the principle that gold dissolved in a cyanide solution will readily attach itself to certain types of carbon surfaces. Such activated carbon acts almost as a sponge to gold, which can be subsequently washed free and precipitated into solid form by the conventional zinc precipitation process. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 86 p 16]/12828